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Sub-Saharan Africa Report

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SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

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PORTUGUESE-SPEAKING COUNTRIES' TRADE BALANCE WITH SPAIN

Lisbon DIARIO DE LISBOA in Portuguese 2 Mar 83 p 10

[Text] All the Portuguese-speaking countries have a favorable trade balance with Spain

The trade balance for the first 11 months of 1982 was also positive for all the countries except Cape Verde.

Angola had the highest positive balance

In November, Angola exported products worth 3,442 million pesetas (about 2.5 million contos) and its imports amounted to only 230 million pesetas (a little over 170,000 contos).

During the first 11 months of the year, Angola's exports amounted to 16,491 million pesetas (about 12 million contos) and imports totalled only 1,394 million pesetas (equal to 1 million contos), a ratio of 12 to 1 in Angola's favor.

In November, Mozambique imported products worth 6 million pesetas (about 4,500 contos) and its exports came to 20 million pesetas (16,000 contos).

For the 11 months, Mozambican exports reached 1,342 million pesetas (about 1 million contos) and imports amounted to only 592 million pesetas (about 450,000 contos).

Sao Tome e Principe did not trade with Spain during November. Regarding the first 11 months of the year, exports reached 10 million pesetas (8,000 contos) and imports amounted to 1.4 million pesetas

In November, Guinea-Bissau exported 29 million pesetas' worth of products and imported 1,212,000 pesetas' worth, equivalent to 20,000 contos and 900 contos, respectively.

For the first 11 months of the year, Guinea-Bissau's exports reached 183 million pesetas (almost 13 million escudos) and imports stood at 30 million pesetas (21,000 contos).

Cape Verde had a favorable balance in November, with 25,526,000 pesetas (20,000 contos) in exports and 16 million pesetas (12,000 contos) in imports.

However, Cape Verde's exports during the first 11 months of 1982 amounted to only 26 million pesetas (a little more than 20,000 contos), whereas imports reached 276,218,000 pesetas (200,000 contos).

Brazil also has a favorable balance with Spain. During the first 11 months of 1982, Brazil exported products worth 34,580 million pesetas (25 million contos), and its imports amounted to 9.107 pesetas (a little more than 7 million contos).

FNLA REACTIVATING ITSELF IN PORTUGAL

AB191225 Luanda ANGOP in French 1100 GMT 19 Mar 83

[Text] Lisbon, 19 Mar (ANGOP)--Members of the puppet organization FNLA continue their efforts in Lisbon to reactivate this counterrevolutionary organization, a statement reaching ANGOP in the Portuguese capital states.

The statement adds that "the new FNLA leadership," which has set up a "political and military council" with representatives in Portugal, distributed documents, communiques and pamphlets expressing support for the adventurers who claim to be ready to fight against the Angolan people.

In one of the circulars published in Lisbon, the Portuguese FNLA representatives point out to their future members that there "certainly" are countries friendly to the FNLA which have promised to give aid "but have logically advised us to first restructure our party."

This text, with the stamp of this puppet organization and the seal of its "representatives in Portugal" announces that "working committees" have been set up in the Portuguese capital, adding that these committees are working on a "compilation of facts and a studies of various alternatives" to overthrow the government of the People's Republic of Angola.

The text also states that one of the alternatives being studied could be "the development of a military program."

The "political and military council" declared during its creation in Lisbon that the FNLA representatives in Lisbon "have disclosed that a bank account has already been opened in Lisbon in which all funds will be deposited."

This statement is signed by one Matuzolele Molatu, without fear of any action by Portuguese authorities.

The anti-Angola conspiracy in Portugal, in reality, takes on dimensions that political observers noting the cooperation between the two countries had not imagined.

As the Portuguese say "they do it under the nose of all."

CSO: 3419/667

REPORT ON ANGOLA-ALGERIA COMMUNIQUE

AB211302 Luanda ANGOP in French 0932 GMT 21 Mar 83

[Text] Luanda, 21 Mar (ANGOP)--The People's Republic of Angola and Algeria have rejected the attempts to link Namibia's accession to independence with the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola. This was contained in a communique issued at the end of the visit of a FLN delegation to Angola at the invitation of the MPLA-Labor Party.

The two parties strongly condemned South Africa's aggression against the Front-line States and they expressed their support for and solidarity with the Namibian and South African peoples, under the guidance of their legitimate representatives, SWAPO and the ANC, in their struggle against oppression.

The communique also reaffirms the support of the two countries for the OAU and the United Nations and the recommendations of the nonaligned movement concerning the right of the people of Western Sahara to self-determination and independence. The OAU remains the appropriate body for solving all African problems on the basis of the organization's charter, states the communique, while denouncing the maneuvers of the imperialists and their lackeys aimed at dividing the ranks of the continental organization to paralyse its action.

Concerning the situation in the Middle East, particularly in Lebanon, the two parties expressed their indignation at the massacre of civilian populations of Palestine and Lebanon by Zionist forces and they favored a just and lasting solution with the effective participation of the PLO for the recognition of the national rights of the Palestinian people and for the setting up of its own independent nation.

The communique hails the results of the 26th session of the nonaligned movement and reaffirms that the principles and ideals of this movement remain the primordial factor for solving international problems to promote a just international cooperation. Inter-African cooperation and the development of South-South economic relations are primordial and necessary in safeguarding the supreme interests of the Third World, the communique stresses. The MPLA-Labor Party and the FLN expressed satisfaction with the positive development of the cooperation in all fields between Angola and Algeria and they reiterated their desire to strengthen this cooperation.

The communique also underlines the positive results recorded by the two parties on the transformation of the national economy and the orientation of their respective states in the line of socialism.

COMMENTARY ON ROLE OF FAPLA AS 'TRAITORS'

MB210906 (Clandestine) Voice of the Resistance of the Black Rooster in Portuguese to Angola 0430 GMT 18 Mar 83

[UNITA Radio: Station commentary]

[Excerpt] In January 1975 the Cuban foreigners began invading our fatherland to plunder it and to massacre its children, the Angolan people. Comrade President Dr Jonas Malheiro Savimbi, the embodiment of the highest patriotism, appealed to all Angolan patriots to defend our fatherland once again in view of the invasion by the Cubans. Comrade President Dr Savimbi called it to the attention of the national conscience of all Angolan children to comply with our patriotic duty and fight against the Soviet-Cuban invader so that we can free our fatherland from abuse and disrespect and fight against the exploitation of Angola's resources and the massacre of its children.

It is the duty of those who respect and love their fatherland to defend Angola, their fatherland, from the presence of the Cuban mercenaries. The children of Angola who do not defend their fatherland from the Cuban presence are not patriots. Those who join the invader to fight against the patriots, who struggle to save the fatherland--those are traitors. Compatriots of FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola]: To fight against the Angolan people, who are struggling against the foreigners in order to defend the fatherland and free the people--that is to be a traitor.

We in UNITA are patriots. We love our fatherland, Angola. We respect our fatherland, Angola. We are defending our fatherland with arms in our hands because our fatherland has been occupied by Cubans. We, UNITA, are patriots because we cannot stand idly by and see our fatherland being invaded, abused and scorned. We defend our fatherland. It is a duty and an obligation of all the fatherland's children. This is a noble feeling that we have toward our fatherland.

Do the FAPLA compatriots now see why they are traitors? The FAPLA forces are a few of the children of Angola who do not respect or love their fatherland. They have joined the Cubans, who have invaded the fatherland, and are fighting against the UNITA patriots, who defend the fatherland from the Cuban invasion. Those compatriots who are in FAPLA are traitors and collaborators. They are in the service of the Cubans and are rendering a bad service to their fatherland and its children.

compatriots of FAPLA, we have raised this issue because we are aware that many of you do not know what it means to be a patriot or a traitor. A traitor is always in a serious situation. There is no country in the world that has been invaded where its children did not defeat the invaders. In those countries, the people have put the invaders on trial and punished them severely. Once defeated, the foreign invaders never take with them those whom they have transformed into traitors. For instance, the Cubans are going to leave Angola. The whole world is exerting pressure on them. When they go, they will not take (Fabrinha) with them to Cuba. Perhaps the MPLA rulers and some high-ranking FAPLA officers will run away, because they have money abroad and are known there. However, you, compatriots of FAPLA, will stay here and will be tried as traitors unless you reconsider your situation now. That is why we explain to FAPLA what it means to be a patriot or a traitor. A traitor always has a sad end.

UNITA : willing to welcome all those compatriots who want to be patriots. UNITA fighters have been instructed by the party and by the armed forces leadership to welcome the compatriots from FAPLA. However, UNITA fighters must not forget that the enemy might want to infiltrate among us in view of this invitation. Vigilance must therefore be strengthened.

UNITA : compatriot, to be a patriot is to fight against the foreign occupation and to fight against the Cuban presence. To be a traitor is to join the Cubans, to be a FAPLA member, and to fight against the Angolan people, who are struggling to kick out the invaders and traitors. The struggle triumphs.

BRIEFS

TRADE AGREEMENT WITH SPAIN--Angola and Spain are likely to sign a trade agreement as part of the visit that Foreign Trade Minister Ismail Martins begins to that European country tomorrow. The visit by Ismail Martins, who is presently in the GDR, is in the framework of strengthening trade relations between the two countries. [Text] [MB151331 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 15 Mar 83]

SA COMMUNIST PARTY VISITS--A delegation of South African Communist Party [SACP] led by its general secretary, Moses Mabhida, has visited our country. In Luanda the South African delegation held talks with a delegation of the MPLA-Labor Party which was led by Lucio Lara, secretary of the party's Central Committee for Organization. The talks were aimed at exchanging experiences and strengthening the political cooperation between the MPLA-Labor Party and the SACP. [Text] [MB160707 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 16 Mar 83]

ANGOLA-NAMIBIA BORDER TENSION--Johannesburg--[no date given]--A sharp intensification of the war on the Angolan border with Namibia is expected to follow the disclosure that Cuba has airlifted another 7,000 troops to Angola. A force of 2,000 Cubans backed by a strike force of Mig combat aircraft, also piloted by Cubans, had moved south to the town of Menongue, less than 100 miles from the Namibian border. Military analysts believe that the Cubans may be part of a force which might attempt to retake the towns and villages in southern Angola which South Africa has occupied for more than a year. The counter offensive could be timed to coincide with South African forces pre-occupation with a new offensive launched by 600 SWAPO guerrillas who infiltrated northern Namibia from Angola three weeks ago. South African and South West African territory force troops have killed more than 200 guerrillas but other groups appear to have penetrated into the white farming areas 100 miles south of the border. The Cuban reinforcement in Angola would appear to present yet another setback to international efforts to secure an independence settlement for Namibia. United Nations initiatives to bring about the settlement have already stalled over the insistence of the American Government that a complete withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola must precede a settlement. [Text] [PM211731 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 21 Mar 83 p 4]

COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED--Yesterday the MPLA-Labor Party and the National Liberation Front of Algeria [FLN] signed a program of party cooperation, thus marking the end of the talks that the delegations of both parties had been holding in Luanda. The document was signed by Afonso van Dunem Mbinda, secretary of foreign relations of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee, and Ahmed Zemirline, president of the department of foreign relations of FLN. The Algerian delegation left the Angolan capital yesterday for its home country after a 15-day visit to Angola. [Text] [MB181739 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 18 Mar 83]

CSO: 3442/155

BRIEFS

ALGERIAN-BENIN COMMISSION--At the end of the Algerian-Benin Joint Commission meeting which took place on Cotonou from 22 through 26 February, Mr Abderazak Bouhara, member of the Central Committee and minister of public health, who headed the Algerian delegation, was granted an audience by Benin President Mathieu Kerekou. The Algerian-Benin Joint Commission reviewed cooperation between the two countries. The two delegations examined the progress made on the projects included in the 1979 agreement. The two sides decided to increase the volume of trade between the two countries; for instance it was decided to sell Algerian wines on the Benin market pending the final implementation of bottling project. In addition Algeria will take part in setting up a packing unit in Benin. In the education sphere Algeria confirmed its readiness to continue to train Benin cadres within the bounds of its possibilities. In the information sphere a draft agreement, which will be discussed by the two countries' press agencies, was handed to the Benin side. Finally, in the cultural sphere, the two countries will stage cultural weeks alternately. [Text] [PM142341 Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 1 Mar 83 p 16]

CSO: 3419/664

BRIEFS

SWISS SCHOOL FINANCING--For the construction of their facilities, three Ndjamena schools are benefitting from financing of 100 million CFA francs by a Swiss humanitarian organization, "Swiss Disaster Relief." This financing, which includes construction aid for Chad, involves schools in the Dembe, Repos and Diguel neighborhoods. Work has begun on the Dembe and Repos schools. Construction of each school will cost 35 million francs. The time allotted for completion of the project extends over a 12 week period, or roughly the three three months from now until the end of April. The financing will permit construction of three buildings, each with six classrooms and two 4-stall bathrooms. A Swiss expert is overseeing the work with the assistance of the Housing and City Planning Department. Completion of the work has been entrusted to two indigenous firms, each employing an average workforce of 80 to 100 men. In addition to "Swiss Disaster Relief," other organizations have expressed their desire to repair a number of Chari-Baguirmi schools. Thus, the United Nations Children's Fund has agreed to renovate seven Ndjamena schools. In the same context, Care-Chad is currently laying the groundwork for rebuilding the Massaguet school. The International Red Cross has expressed its intention to join the Care-Chad effort. [Text] [INFO CHAD in French 5 Feb 83 p 5] 9939

FRENCH FOOD DONATION--For several days now, the French government has been organizing the transport of 4,325 tons of wheat and flour to Chad. The first shipment of 1,700 tons has already arrived in Ndjamena, but the rest is stuck in the port of Douala, where difficulties have arisen concerning its removal. The congestion of the port of Douala, and the priority given to Cameroonian goods, threaten to delay this operation. Mr Massa, the person in charge of aid at the French embassy, has gone to Douala to sort out the problem. At the same time, France is preparing to place at Chad's disposal an additional 5,000 tons of grain before the rainy season. These food supplies will be sent to the country's hinterland to aid people suffering from starvation. [Text] INFO CHAD in French 5 Feb 83 p 6] 9939

CSO: 3419/593

CONGO

BRIEFS

PROTOCOL AGREEMENT WITH SRV--A protocol agreement was signed this morning between the Congo and the SRV. Under the agreement, Vietnamese medical doctors will be sent to the Congo to work in rural hospitals and health centers. The permanent secretary for cooperation signed for the Congo while the SRV ambassador signed for his country. [AB171441 Brazzaville Domestic Service in French 1230 GMT 17 Mar 83]

CSO: 3419/645

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

PRESIDENT ADDRESSES CIVIL SERVANTS IN MALABO

Malabo EBANO in Spanish 18 Feb 83 p 1

[Article signed "ALENSE"]

[Text] Malabo, 7 February--At 12 o'clock noon on Sunday, 6 February, His Excellency Obiang Nguema Mbasogo, president of the republic, held an important meeting at the national level with the bulk of the country's civil servants, representatives of the private sector and the general public. His Excellency Cristino Seriche Bioko, the prime minister, and his entire government also attended.

This meeting took place at the Marfil motion picture theater in Malabo, and was the first contact which President Obiang had had with the public since the beginning of this year. After the national anthem was played, the chief of state expounded on the difficult situation through which the country is now passing in the economic, political and social fields. He showed his profound indignation and perturbation regarding this situation caused by the negative attitude of officials and the public regarding how the bureaucratic and productive processes should work within the country. This negative attitude consists mainly of lack of honesty, failure to do any work at all and lack of respect for what belongs to the state. Degrading swindles and embezzlements retard development and tend to nullify the prudent regulations of the government designed to achieve normal social, political and economic development of the country. "Equatorial Guinea is internationally recognized as a state in which there is law," President Obiang said, adding that "the people in Equatorial Guinea have total freedom of action within the framework of the country's constitution." In this connection, the chief of state gave clear directions for officials to follow, during this 1-hour meeting, specifying that whenever the government pointed its finger at the moon, as in the Buddhist proverb, he found that the great majority of officials were guilty of looking only at the finger.

He urged that everyone, completely and definitely, engage in productive work. In order to achieve self-sufficiency among the people in regard to food and to satisfy family consumption requirements, civil and military officials must each have a plot to farm for food so as to ameliorate the dearth which has been reported. It is appropriate to point out here that the president and Mrs Constanca Mangue de Obiang, who for a long time now have produced

on their farm the widest variety of food products in the country, are the models to be emulated. "The people must not just stand with their arms crossed waiting for aid from abroad or the manna from Heaven which sustained the Israelites according to the account in the Holy Scriptures," the president said, adding, "The country cannot progress by foreign manpower. No foreigner will come here to change the country. Therefore, we ourselves must tighten our belts."

The recommendation that every Equatorial Guinean have a truck farm is, in my personal judgement and in a humanitarian sense, a precise bit of economic sense. A Guinean does not have any reason to be hungry in the midst of so many opportunities: the chance to select a piece of land, the chance to use his own physical effort and the chance to choose to maintain, without undue burden, his family responsibilities. By faithfully acting on these opportunities, the farmer will in a short time have a satisfactory response from the fertility of the land.

The president also said, "We can be proud of having reunited all Equatorial Guineans, but when they fall into the bad habit of wishing for magical solutions to everything, they stop appreciating what they do have and become dissatisfied. It's not easy to talk about the successes achieved since the meeting of the Supreme Military Council up to this segment of the Third Republic. When something is lacking, complaints and false accusations come to the fore. They begin to talk a lot and make it seem like the country is headed for disaster. The country is not headed for disaster, but some people are!"

Once more then he emphasized the corruption in the administration, terming it a sickness which must be cured in accordance with the present position of the government which is strictly to control incomes and expenditures made for necessary requirements and to take drastic measures. He stressed once more his desire that everyone be mindful of the importance and value of the country's interests. "As I have said on other occasions," the president reiterated, "the country's interests always are above personal interests." In this connection he mentioned the illegal sale of domestic products abroad.

In the political field, the Equatorial Guinean chief of state urged that the people know how to make use of the word democracy and not abuse it or the constitution. Many persons, he said, "insist only on their rights, forgetting that the Charter of Akonibe also includes duties and obligations. Consequently, they need to examine democracy with a magnifying glass."

In conclusion, President Obiang Nguema Mbasogo explained once more the reason for the entrance of Guinea into the UDEAC [Customs and Economic Union of Central Africa], saying that it occurred "because of the economic deficiencies in the country and mainly because of the inconvertibility of our currency." He held that the entrance of our country into UDEAC should not be a reason for distorting international opinion in regard to countries of the French-speaking bloc. "The identity of Equatorial Guinea as a Hispanic country is well defined by the official language which is Spanish," he said.

This initial contact of the president with the people ended at 1300 hours.

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CSO: 3448/7

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

BRIEFS

BANK GOVERNOR DISMISSED FOR EMBEZZLEMENT--Malabo, 13 February--At the close of these pages, we have received the news about the former governor. According to a presidential decree broadcast over Equatorial Guinean National Radio and Television, on 11 February Martin Ncogo Eyi Nsang was dismissed from his duties as governor of the Bank of Guinea. Mr Ncogo was accused of embezzling funds from that bank. The dismissal of Mr Ncogo came a year and a half after he was named to that post and it also came at a time when the government has been explaining its position in regard to controlling the precarious economic situation of the country. [Text] [Malabo EBANO in Spanish 18 Feb 83 p 1] 9972

CSO: 3448/7

SECOND PHASE OF BANJUL PORT EXPANSION BEGINS

Banjul THE GAMBIA NEWS BULLETIN in English 9 Feb 83 p 3

[Article by Alieu Badara N'Jie]

[Text] AT THE SITE, one would observe a combined activity of men and machines, excavating, tearing down old buildings, generally rushing up fast to meet the deadline. The Site Engineer told me that "this is one of the lesser projects we have carried out yet, but it is also one more intensive because of the heavy engineering works involved."

This site is none other than the second phase of the Banjul Ports project which is sandwiched between the existing G.P.A. port facilities and the old ferry terminal in Banjul. The main civil engineering works of this mammoth project--in Gambian standards--is yet to begin and so far the preliminary stages are being carried out which includes clearing the site and reclaiming enough land from the sea to construct a jetty.

Nevertheless, the second phase of the Banjul

Port project has been launched in phases by its planners, divided into three packages, A, B and C.

Package A involved the procurement of financing and technical assistance which were secured in stages since 1982.

The West German Donor Agency K.F.W. gave DM 5.37 m., the International Development Agency contributed S.D.R. 5.9m and the African Development Bank signed a loan of 7m units of accounts with the Gambia Government. Some British aid in terms of technical assistance and equipment was also agreed upon. All combined, the estimated cost of the whole project will amount to D40 million, of which the Gambia Ports Authority will contribute D5 million.

Package A neatly wrapped leads us into Package B, the actual construction of harbour. A Ministry of Economic

Planning official informed me that the paving of reclaimed areas (package C) is separated from Package B "because this work will have to be deferred until a substantial part of the expected settlements in the subsoil under the fill have developed."

The overall project is targeted for eighteen months and this because not only is the L-shaped expected to be completed within this time, but other facilities would be added to facilitate the handling capacity of the harbour.

Gambia Ports Authority sources have disclosed that a new workshop and fire-fighting system are to be installed in addition to a new pipeline carrying groundnut oil from the G.P.M.B. storage tanks. Because of the anticipated increase in traffic three light houses are to be sited at Fajara, Banjul Point, and Barra. As part of the project, a Sri Lankan and Channel Islands firm will deliver a pilot vessel and a heavy duty in just under a year, to steer ships safely to harbour.

BENEFITS

During the next twenty years Banjul Port is expected to triple the projected rise in Port traffic from 267,000 tons in 1978/79 to 700,000 tons by the year 2000. As such there are certain social and economic benefits to be realised.

It is expected that the facilities will increase port efficiency to handle a projected increase of 65 percent output in the export of groundnuts. And since fishing activity is also projected to increase, export of fish and other fish products will become more important.

Imports of capital goods are also projected to increase as will petrochemical products and consumer goods.

The consultants who made the feasibility studies calculated that improvements in cargo-handling facilities will reduce the required number of berthing hours from about 27,000 hours to 14,000 hours in 1983/84 while for 1989/90, reduction is projected down from 43,000 hours to 22,200 hours.

NO DATE SET FOR OPENING OF PRC-CONSTRUCTED STADIUM

Banjul THE GAMBIA NEWS BULLETIN in English 9 Feb 83 p 4

[Excerpt] NO DATE has been fixed for the opening of the Independence Stadium at Bakau being under Construction by the Chinese and their Gambian Counterparts. The Director of Youths, Sports and Culture, Alhaji Omar Sey disclosed.

According to sources at the construction site, the delay was due to the lack of Boulder Stones

which are provided by Gambian local constructors.

Youths and Sports sources also revealed that during the abortive coup the Chinese stopped for two months and another during the recent petrol shortage.

However, the hostel, which is part of the D32 million Independence Stadium is nearing completion.

CSO: 3400/876

BRAZILIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ENDS VISIT

AB212141 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 21 Mar 83 p 5

[Text] The end of the Ivorian-Brazilian Joint Cooperation Commission which was scheduled for Saturday finally took place yesterday afternoon. The Brazilian delegation led by Minister of State for Foreign His Excellency Ramiro Sariaiva Guerreiro seized the opportunity during its stay to visit the head of state's home village. [sentence as printed]

The final communique issued at the end of the commission's meeting shows the very vivid reality of cooperation between our two countries. The results obtained in the fields of agriculture, universities and sports and others illustrate this fact well. They also reflect the desire to strengthen cooperation in the areas where it already exists and to open new horizons where it is possible. This is a desire, which has been expressed several times in various speeches and recently in the toasts proposed at the dinner given by the government in honor of the Brazilian visitors on Friday.

On that occasion Simeon Ake, minister of foreign affairs, said that the success of Brazil "in the fields of agriculture, industry, technology and research encourage us to maintain, broaden and strengthen our political relations and our relations of bilateral cooperation."

Brazil, he said, constitutes a model for us, "the model of development built essentially on agriculture based on two basic products. It has managed through the intelligent and dynamic mobilization of its national, human and natural resources to create a modern economy where revenue from industry exceeds that of agriculture which nevertheless remains rich and flourishing."

But the economic model of this country is not the only thing that attracts the Ivory Coast. Many similarities favor rapprochement between our two countries as His Excellency Ramiro Guerreiro explained: "There are large spheres in which our common action can be deployed as can be seen from what we have achieved these last few years, reflecting the political will of our respective governments to establish horizontal, egalitarian and solidaristic cooperation."

"This harmonious interaction is based first and foremost on the deep affinities existing between the peoples of Brazil and Africa, the result of a historical and cultural heritage which is spread on each side of the Atlantic Ocean and

which unites us with fraternal intensity. This strong spiritual identity is shown by a solidaristic attitude in the way of approaching several serious problems affecting a world dramatically marked by unprecedented economic and financial crisis since the thirties."

In fact, there are many similarities in the economic, political and social ideals which make our two countries adopt similar stands in the face of world problems.

Our two countries possess an even deeper link, that is to say that they are big producers of coffee and cocoa and in the face of the crisis affecting these two products, which are essential for our economies, it is in the interest of our countries to establish a common defense. Mr Ake referred to this problem in his speech at the beginning of the meeting. He repeated it in his speech at the dinner for the Brazilian delegations:

"In the face of world speculation and the serious worries caused by the present economic situation, Brazil alone or the Ivory Coast alone would have only limited means if they hope to modify the present economic system and the raw materials market. But together with the other producers and with the help of their friends, the perseverance and the stubbornness of their action would finally bring about these highly desired reforms.

Brazil's role in this action is essential. "We believe deeply that Brazil, whose tranquillity and internal peace assist remarkable development, can be considered by countries in the north and south as a credible spokesman and a respected partner whose credibility enables it to be consulted both by industrialized and developing countries during international negotiations. We hope that it will be able to bring the weight of its influence to bear in the service of the producers who are victim of speculators of a sharp decline in their export earnings and the deterioration of terms of trade," he said.

Doc: 3419/666

VIRTUES OF MOVING CAPITAL TO YAMOOUSSOUKRO HAILED

AB221238 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 22 Mar 83 p 1

[Editorial by Auguste Miremont]

[Text] The decision has been made! Since yesterday, by a popular decision, Yamoussoukro has been the new capital of the Ivory Coast. It was the people's choice regardless of what is said or written by those who think they are smarter or more intelligent than others. These are the people who are talking about a referendum. They predict "some unpleasant surprises, indeed periods of high tension." They go as far as to deny the people their will to make the "village" of the father of the nation a capital in recognition for the work he has done for our country, and I can say that they also refuse to give him any legitimacy. Because they stress that this choice could be questioned by future successors to the presidency.

How have these people who have such little faith, these armchair critics who are used to voicing easy criticism doubt their brothers and sisters, come to believe that the latter are so inconsistent as to change their opinion on a choice made after a free discussion? Unfortunately for them, there was in fact a debate. The debate was requested by the party, within the party. There were proposals from all over the country and elsewhere which in fact expressed the desire of our compatriots to thus pay tribute to the president, to his obsession for the well-being of the nation, to his pragmatic and humane leadership in the running of the country's affairs. They all, just like some of us, expressed fears about this transfer, about the expenses that would be incurred and the fact that the decision could be ill-timed.

The debate did take place. It took place yesterday at the National Assembly and it was both peaceful and heated. In fact, it could not be otherwise because Ivory Coast has always practiced dialogue. Speaking in the name of their constituents, the representatives of our people, who were democratically elected, have decided. Yamoussoukro is now the capital of the Ivory Coast.

It is the beginning of a new era which will see the authorities come closer to the people because of a more coherent and reasonably centralized geographic location, the people will feel more secure because they will be near the authorities and Abidjan will see its load lightened to the benefit of the provinces.

The stages will be long and sufficiently studied. Because the transfer should bring new and real hopes of an even and harmonious development to all the regions.

Long live Yamoussoukro! Long live the new capital and the hope that it brings in the form of a second chance for our country, for the nation's dignity and prosperity!

CSO: 3419/666

MOI ASKS JAPAN TO END TRADE IMBALANCE

EA221217 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 22 Mar 83

[Excerpts] His excellency President Daniel arap Moi has called on Japan to buy more goods from Kenya in order to correct the trade imbalance that exists between the two countries. President Moi said that although trade between these countries was growing steadily, the imbalance has consistently been in favor of Japan. The president was speaking at a banquet he hosted for the Crown Prince Akihito and Princess Michiko of Japan at State House Nairobi, last night.

Saying that an isolation policy in the present interdependent world can only retard development efforts, President Moi said that Kenya, being a country of limited natural resources, we have found it necessary to seek cooperation from other states. The president thanked the Japanese Government for its positive response to the economic and development needs of the country.

Recalling the state visit he made to Japan last year, President Moi expressed deep gratitude for the warm hospitality and brotherly reception extended to him and members of his delegation. He said that the friendly relations and brotherly understanding which characterized the visit clearly demonstrated the close and fraternal relations existing between Kenya and Japan.

The president said that the discussions that were held during the visit have since been followed up by more meetings between officials of the two governments. This, he said, was all in furtherance of our eagerness and commitment to cement the existing cooperation between the peoples of these two countries. His excellency the president assured the Crown Prince that Kenya attaches great significance to the bilateral cooperation between our two countries.

In reply, Prince Akihito expressed the need for increased cooperation between Kenya and Japan. He pledged his country's support for Kenya's development and assured President Moi that Japan was following with keen interest the development being initiated by the government under the Nyayo philosophy.

Thanking President Moi for visiting Japan last April, Prince Akihito noted that although Kenya and Japan are far apart, he was able to pay a return visit to Kenya where he was impressed with the work the Japanese overseas cooperation volunteers were doing in Kenya. He added that President Moi's visit to Japan has been significant in respect of making such friendly relations more close. Prince Akihito paid glowing tribute to President Moi's Nyayo philosophy of peace, love and unity, saying that during his stay in Kenya he will follow the steps to progress that Kenya has made and wished the continued friendship between the two nations (?to be) furthered and deepened.

DAILY TO MAKE WAY FOR PARTY NEWSPAPER

EA171441 Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 17 Mar 83 p 1

[James Kimondo article: "NAIROBI TIMES Taken Over"]

[Text] The Kenya African National Union (KANU) is to acquire Stellascope Ltd. with its subsidiaries, owners of the NAIROBI TIMES to enable the ruling party to start its own newspaper.

The decision to buy the company was reached yesterday following a meeting of a committee appointed by the KANU National Executive on Tuesday.

The meeting was chaired by President Daniel Arap Moi, who is also the party president, at the State House, Nairobi.

The committee announced arrangements were underway to effect the takeover and start publication of the party newspaper.

It was further announced it was anticipated that the publication of the newspaper would start within the next few weeks.

The committee resolved that the new daily paper would be called THE KENYA TIMES with a sister Kiswahili daily called LENYA LEO.

Contracted by the STANDARD yesterday over the party's decision to take over Stellascope Ltd., the chairman of the company and editor-in-chief of the NAIROBI TIMES, Mr Hilary Ngweni, declined to comment.

It was understood Mr Ngweni would be holding a meeting with his entire staff this morning. He said he was going to issue a statement after the meeting.

Opening the Fifth Session of the Fourth Parliament, President Moi said on Tuesday that plans were under way to start a party paper and its publication was expected to start soon.

Earlier in the day, the KANU Parliamentary group had met in parliament, where the decision to establish the paper was ratified.

After the meeting, the KANU Parliamentary group secretary, Mr Francis Mutwol, told the press that once the paper was established, it would project the country's image and economy.

The secretary said the paper's staff would be recruited from among the journalists in the country.

The party's national treasurer, Mr Justus Ole Tipis, also told the press that the party would publish two dailies, one in English and the other in Kiswahili.

He confirmed that a subcommittee made up of KANU National Executive members would meet yesterday under the chairmanship of President Moi to "look into the possibilities of starting the paper as soon as possible."

The NAIROBI TIMES was launched by Mr Ngweno in October 1977, and was established by Stellascope Ltd. Together with the WEEKLY NEWS magazine, the WEEKLY REVIEW and a children's magazine, RAINBOW.

Due to financial problems, the three publications were taken over by a new publisher, the Press Trust of Kenya, in July 1981 to save the only indigenously owned newspaper in the country.

Mr Ngweno stayed on as editor-in-chief of the papers and relinquished the post of publisher. After some time, the Press Trust was taken over by Stellascope.

While the WEEKLY REVIEW continued to be published, the NAIROBI TIMES went into "recess" in December 1981 as a weekly paper. It resumed publication on 28 June last year as a daily paper, although the publishers had anticipated that it would resume publication on 3 January 1982.

The paper's employees were yesterday informed of the government move in a memo from Mr Ngweno (Job Githuji reports).

The employees have been called for a meeting at 9 o'clock this morning with Mr Ngweno. The agenda of the meeting is not known but it is likely to include the formal announcement and the fate of employees after KANU takes over the paper.

Mr Ngweno's memo said: "After long negotiations, KANU has decided to acquire Stellascope Limited (proprietors) and Press Trust Printers Limited to enable the start of a KANU paper."

A TIMES reporter told the STANDARD last night, "We are keeping our fingers crossed. Whatever happens to us, we will know our fate tomorrow."

CSO: 3400/951

BRIEFS

DEVELOPMENT COMMITMENT--His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi has called on Kenyans to shun tribalism and accept the attitude that the country needs their service. The president stressed that Kenya needs people who are committed to the development of the country. President Moi was addressing a delegation from Kasipul-Kabondo constituency of South Nyanza District, which was led by their MP, Mr Samuel Onyango Ayodo, at his Kabarak home today. The president told the delegation that hatred has no room in Kenya and that no single tribe can say they will rule the country. He added that he was only interested in those people contributing to the development of the country. On the education of youth, President Moi said they had an opportunity to learn and that is why he had extended presidential clemency to the 61 university students who had been charged with sedition. The president caused laughter when he said that following his magnanimous gesture, some people who had fled that country started saying that they had pressured the government. He commended Kenyan University students studying overseas for refusing to be led astray by such people. He recalled with appreciation that they recently refused to be addressed by a runaway university lecturer and demanded to know on whose behalf he wanted to address them. [Excerpts] [EA192252 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 19 Mar 83]

CSO: 3400/1002

PRIME MINISTER DISCUSSES FOOD AID, ELECTIONS

MB20742 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 20 Mar 83

[Text] His excellency the prime minister, Dr Leabua Jonathan, says the Lesotho Government has asked for help from friendly countries and organizations for help in drought relief and the shortage of food. He announced this yesterday when addressing a meeting of elders at Maqaka in Berea District.

Doctor Jonathan said he had already sent the minister of state in the prime minister's office, the minister of foreign affairs and the minister of planning, employment and economic affairs, Mr E. R. Sekhonyana, to several European countries to ask for help. The minister will return home at the end of the week.

Referring to the spreading of lies within the country, the prime minister pointed to the Basotho's dislike for most political parties and their full support of the ruling Basotho National Party. He said this would bring peace to the country, since the other parties were responsible for the trouble in the country.

Doctor Jonathan brushed aside remarks by leaders of those parties which exist in name only, specifically Mr (Seedi Mofedi), who has been complaining that the prime minister likes to declare that Lesotho is a one-party state. He said this charge is totally untrue and that it is only a useless attempt by these leaders to divert the attention of the Basotho and the world at large from the truth that their parties have no following. He says this trick used by Mr Modofi is only aimed at pleasing the Boers.

Speaking of the attacks by South Africa, the prime minister said the Boers are quarreling with Lesotho because it rejects apartheid. He says the raid carried out by South African troops was just one of the many attacks by Boers against Lesotho. Another instance that has just heightened the hatred we feel was the incident at the Ficksburg border, where the Basotho identified the South African helicopters.

Referring to the South African newspapers and broadcasting services, he said they are also battling very hard to frighten and terrorize us. He says the most recent, yesterday's South African report cited by the BBC, that the minister of agriculture was attacked yesterday and his guard killed, is all lies.

Referring to relations between South Africa and Lesotho, the prime minister said it appears that South Africa would be satisfied only if Lesotho turned into a Bantustan. He stressed that, as in the past, Lesotho will refuse to surrender to the Boers.

He called for unity, saying that it was unity in the country that saved Lesotho during times when the Boers were trying to destroy it. On relations with South Africa, the prime minister said as far as Lesotho was concerned problems must be solved through negotiations and not through arms, as South Africa tries to do.

Yesterday the prime minister announced that elections will be held in Lesotho and that there will be no turning back from this decision despite threats of violence during the elections. He said the government will do everything in its power to prevent bloodshed during the elections. Doctor Jonathan urged the members of the governing party not to be frightened but to work hard to see that their representatives, and not their opponents, are the only ones standing for election.

CSO: 3400/1003

PRIME MINISTER ADDRESSES POLICE GRADUATES

MB191309 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 19 Mar 83

[Text] The Right Honorable Prime Minister Dr Leabua Jonathan says that loyalty, discipline, efficiency and readiness to die for one's country are the essential and noble attributes of an ideal soldier. The prime minister was speaking at the passing out parade yesterday at [place name indistinct] where 200 new Lesotho police force recruits graduated.

Emphasizing the importance of quality, the prime minister said that what is needed now is a further improvement of the quality of the existing force and not necessarily their numbers, as the latter will involve the country unprofitable use of scarce financial resources at the cost of economic development.

Dr Leabua Jonathan reminded those present that the Lesotho nation, despite its small population size, had in the past succeeded in defending this country.

He said that he will approach the British on training assistance.

The prime minister appealed to the members of the public to repose their confidence and security on our security forces and thus ward off enemy infiltration. He concluded by warning the LPF authorities to make their early requests for funds that they may require for further training and reinforcement for the national security system.

CSO: 3400/961

LESOTHO

BRIEFS

PARTY FIGURE ATTACKED BY GUNMEN--A member of the ruling National Party, Mr T. Matsepe, was attacked by gunmen at his home in Teyateyaneng last night at about 2000. Mr Matsepe was not injured in this attack, but his living room was heavily damaged. Police are still investigating this case. [Text]
[MB201420 Maseru Domestic Service in Lesotho 1100 GMT 20 Mar 83]

CSO: 3400/961

LIBERIA-INDIA DISCUSS COOPERATION AREAS

AB150936 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 14 Mar 83

[Text] News just coming in to our newsroom says officials of the Liberian delegation to New Delhi held talks with their Indian counterparts on new measures of aid and better relations between Liberia and India.

The ministers of information, finance and planning and economic affairs as well as the director general of the Liberian Broadcasting System [LBS] have reportedly held discussions in New Delhi with their Indian counterparts on technical cooperation, trade, training and investment. The Liberian officials are part of the 14-man delegation that traveled with head of state Samuel K. Doe to attend the seventh summit of the Nonaligned Countries Movement in the Indian capital, New Delhi, last week.

According to the correspondent of the Liberian News Agency traveling with Dr Doe, the discussions were held at the weekend and they were (?split into two) technical areas. On communication, Information Minister Dr Peter Naga and his Indian counterpart, Mr H.K.M. (Margat) [as heard] discussed media cooperation with emphasis on training opportunities for personnel in the Liberian news media at the degree level. They also agreed to exchange films and documentaries on developments in their two countries.

The minister of planning, Emmanuel Gardiner, and his Indian opposite number, S.B. Chavan, also exchanged ideas on the commonality of planning and related problems in Liberia and India. The director general of the broadcasting system, Alhaji Kromah, held separate discussions with the director general of All India Radio and Television and the joint secretary at the Indian Ministry of External Affairs on improving and expanding the Liberian Broadcasting System. Their discussions resulted in the Indian Government's agreement in principle to extend technical assistance to and manpower development for the Liberian Broadcasting System. India, which is advanced in radio and television broadcasting as well as other areas of the communications media, expressed willingness to assist LBS with its television expansion network known as LIBSTEP--the Liberian Broadcasting System and Television Expansion Program--which is to see television expanded to all sectors of the country. The LINA [Liberian News Agency] correspondent said that based on what he called the high spirit of the discussions, the Liberian Government is expected to submit an aide-memoire to the Indian

Government shortly concerning Liberia's specific needs in the areas discussed. He said following that, Indian technical teams would visit Liberia to identify specific areas for Indian assistance to Liberia.

According to the LINA correspondent, a request from the Liberian Government for assistance in small-scale industries and agricultural engineering for development and the exchange of experience in socioeconomic planning were also favorably received by the Indian side.

In the area of investment, Labor Minister Sumo Jones and the Indian labor minister, Mr (Das) [as heard] as well as business consultants expressed the desire to associate with the oil plam industry in Liberia. Mr (Das) also intimated the desire to explore investment possibilities in the pulp wood and paper project in Liberia. India has the technological know-how in these areas. The Liberian officials welcomed the proposals for the project and informed the Indian business consultants about the availability of hardwood in the country.

CSO: 3400/943

BRIEFS

BROADCASTING HEADQUARTERS VISITED--The visiting Chinese representative group from the Guangxi Province today visited Liberia Broadcasting System [LBS]. The head of the delegation, (Chang Yu Shong), explained that the visit to Liberia is to enhance the friendship between the two countries. He said the visit was also intended to expose light industrial products from the province of Guangxi, south east of China. Mr (Chang Yu Shong) told LBS deputy director general, Mr Smith, that his delegation was grateful for the cooperation received from the system. He later presented manuals on an exhibition to be held in Monrovia from 23 March to 3 April. The exhibition will feature light industrial products in the Chinese province of Guangxi, and it will be open to the public. The LBS deputy director, Mr Smith, expressed optimism that Liberians would attend the exhibition. He said the group's visit to Liberia was in line with the government's move to improve relations between the two countries. [Text] [AB162022 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 16 Mar 83]

CSO: 3400/971

PRESIDENT'S TOUR OF SOUTH REPORTED

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 11 Feb 83 pp 1, 2

/Text/ Continuing with his tour of the southern part of the Big Island, President Ratsiraka came to Ambovombe, where, as he had done at Tsihombe and Ambondro, he wished the people a happy new year. He then gave the following remarks:

"In Tananarive, people at the university, members of the Political Bureau who come from the South, told me about the drought in this part of Madagascar. They told me Androy is in trouble with its water supply. Also, they invited us to visit the region. Here we are, and we have already ordered out the tank trucks to get help to you right away. If there has been no rain at Ambovombe or Antanimora, it was God's will and not mine... On the other hand, if there are clouds at Antanimora, Bekily or Ampanihy, we can stimulate the rains artificially."

"Rumors are being spread that I am unhappy because Amoasary and Ambovombe did not vote for me, and also that all one has to do is seed the clouds to get rain. If I were unhappy with you, I would not have come here. I have asked myself, have I done some harm to Ambovombe and the Androy region? Someone just a little while ago asked if it was because of the "malaso" /translation unknown/? I do not think that explains it, for there are a number of cattle rustlers at Mahajanga and Fianarantsoa, and yet they voted for me. The reason is something else. With regard to cattle rustlers, we have deployed the development force and the gendarmes of the faritany /a political-administrative unit/ of Toliary to eradicate this evil. The president of the faritany said he hopes the captured "malaso" will be banned from the locality. On that subject, just yesterday I gave orders to keep in detention a "malaso" who had just been freed by the court. And a month and a half ago, I ordered the minister of justice to send any "malaso" caught in flagrante delict straight to Nosy Lava. It does not matter if he must wait a year or two for his trial."

"The reason why some localities in this faritany did not vote for me is the "fizivana" (bond of unshakeable friendship) that subsists between the people here and Mr Monja Jaona. The national interest must come before any other consideration. If I were going to act that /irresponsible/ way, I would be the first to go to Toamasina. Some people may have thought that the cattle

rustlers would inflict reprisals if they did not vote for Monja Jaona. I do not blame you if you were afraid. But now the security forces are all around you, and you need no longer be afraid of those bandits. Others have said that they were fooled by the demagoguery of some who announced that everything might change in 48 hours or perhaps in 6 months. Twenty years ago I looked on him as a father, I helped him financially with the promotion of his cooperative, AVOTSE /expansion unknown/, and the Treasury put 30 million into it. I was afraid he had cancer, I sent him to China along with his wife to get treatment, and the state paid all the costs."

Speaking on the subject of the efforts made by the revolutionary authorities, the head of state underlined the importance of the search for water in the South, which should lead to the "democratization of water," once the supply system is operational in this region. Also, with regard to education, President Didier Ratsiraka said: "There are about 60 high schools in Madagascar, but there is a shortage of teachers, in fields such as mathematics, physics, chemistry, the natural sciences and French. I am urging cooperation with friendly countries so they will provide us with audio-visual materials to make up for the shortage of teachers. Courses will be taught in French, so you can learn that language, and will be translated subsequently into Malagasy. But all this requires dedication and sacrifice." The president urged that people take good care of this material (video equipment and cassettes, etc.) since it is very costly.

9516

CSO: 3419/590

AREAS OF JAPANESE AID REPORTED

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 11 Feb 83 p 2

/Text/ The Japanese Ambassador to Tananarive, His Excellency Kazuhiko Furusawa, took advantage of the official occasions in the South to praise the excellent state of Japanese-Malagasy relations. He spoke with good reason, for there are concrete facts behind it. As everyone knows, the Japanese aid effort has always been focused primarily on three critical areas of development. Ambassador Furusawa, speaking to President Didier Ratsiraka in the South, and through him to all the people of Madagascar, discussed this: "We Japanese are not preaching a political line on the Big Island, since we believe that for a young nation like Madagascar economic development and technology transfer are more important to you than ideologies respecting international politics."

His words take on a deep significance when one considers Madagascar's crying need for real international cooperation at this time. Japanese aid to Madagascar--about which we will report in more detail in our series of articles entitled "In Search of Japan"--is effectively addressing our basic needs, in the short, medium and long term. One example among many others: the water supply system in the South, another wonderful expression of Japanese-Malagasy cooperation.

This sizeable project was executed in less than 18 months of active work, and after only a little more than a year of studies. This is Japanese efficiency in the best sense of the word. And it would be an example for some of our foreign partners to follow, instead of spending years studying one location only to build the project somewhere else.

A consignment of 15 tank trucks along with spare parts, a collection of drilling machines and accessory equipment, seven reinforced concrete impluvia, three steel-plated reservoir tanks, six wells--this is what Japan has contributed to Androy. And when the Japanese technicians went to the South, they brought other pieces of equipment with them. Even though they were not a part of the contract signed by the two governments, Ambassador Furusawa, at the request of the local authorities, willingly gave them yesterday to the Ministry of Industry and Commerce, which will distribute them throughout the region.

The Japanese diplomat also praised the excellent spirit of cooperation which has always characterized relations between Japanese technicians and their Malagasy counterparts, along with the workers. He also expressed appreciation for the support of the decentralized communities: "What we have done for Androy," he said, "is modest in scope. But we have carried out quickly and efficiently that which we agreed and promised to do. As always. And I think that sometimes a small amount of aid can do a great deal of good. And the important thing is that when the Japanese leave this region, they should leave behind memories of friendship and understanding."

Foreign Exchange

The Japanese contribution to Madagascar over the last 10 years amounts to somewhat more than 40 billion Malagasy francs: "We have never looked for profits or for concessions, be they political or commercial, in exchange for our aid."

In reality, it remains to be seen how profitable commercial relations between Madagascar and Japan will be, and how far they can develop in the future to the mutual benefit of both countries. For Madagascar, above all, it is a significant source of foreign exchange. Not simply, an opportunity to spend it as is unfortunately the case with some countries.

9516

CSO: 3419/590

INTERVIEW WITH PRIME MINISTER

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 5 Feb 83 pp 1, 5-6

[Interview with Aneerood Jugnauth, prime minister, on Friday 4 February in Port Louis, by chief editor Lindsay Riviere: "Mr Aneerood Jugnauth: 'Why I Reacted'"]

[Text] At the center of all political storms that befell the country since last October, often opposed to his own party, fighting to preserve the alliance between the MMM and the PSM [Mauritian Socialist Party], the prime minister, Mr Aneerood Jugnauth, was in the headlines this week following his long and surprising speech in Triolet, on the subject of law and order, counterattacking what he believes is a campaign directed against him as minister of the interior.

That new political controversy caused many reactions throughout the country. Yesterday morning, the press reported that "everything was back to normal again," but is that really so? What is the present state of mind of the prime minister? What are his relations with his minister of finance, with the MMM, the PSM? Where will all this lead the country? Three days before the prime minister's departure for India, on Monday, our chief editor, Lindsay Riviere, asked him these questions and many others. The answers he brought back are strikingly candid and some will surprise.

[Question] Mr Prime Minister, since last October, the country has been repeatedly shaken by internal government crises. This week again, you gave the impression of being deeply divided. Now, official comments following Thursday afternoon's meeting of the MMM Political Bureau once again gave to understand that "everything is back to normal again." Is that really so?

[Answer] During all these crises, I have tried to bring about an understanding between the various parties in the government, so the government could resume its efforts. Unfortunately, in view of the atmosphere prevailing in the country since the October crisis, this has not been easy. There were too many

statements on both sides stressing that the crisis was continuing. After New Year's day, there were allusions to some "settling of scores," which did not do much to clarify the situation.

What was it all about this time? While I was out of the country, a campaign started in favor of what was then called "law and order." From the start, I felt that this campaign--which was launched within my party, in public, through the press--was aimed at me. Finally, last Sunday, when I read in WEEK-END what Josie Lebrasse wrote about the police, I reached the conclusion that this was indeed an attempt at undermining my authority and demonstrating that I was not qualified to exert the functions of minister of the interior, in charge of the police. Therefore, there was a campaign!

I did not say it in Triolet, nor on television the other day, but I am telling you today: What I found especially upsetting in all this was a meeting of the MMM central committee that took place at the time of the Cuban vice-president's visit to Mauritius. That day, a lunch was offered in Touessrok by the minister of finance--who arrived quite late, toward the end of the meeting, while I had arrived at the start. Berenger may not be aware of it: what upset me that day was that a group of young militants who were at the meeting (but not party leaders, I wish to emphasize that point) gave me what we here call /"ene batte entoure"/ [in local French dialect] on the question of law and order, and told me quite bluntly that I was not doing my job. They had come with a proposal to create a people's militia, i.e. a sort of army that would duplicate the SMF [Special Mobile Force] and the police, but would be controlled by the MMM. I was quite upset that day and I then understood what all this little group's propaganda was driving at! I am talking about a particular small group, not about leaders of Political Bureau members. I would also take advantage of this opportunity to mention that, when I talked about militants having ties with criminals, I did not mean party leaders or officials, but certain militants who are now campaigning against me on the subject of law and order although they used to protect gangsters themselves, and who now purport to be defenders of law and order. Therefore, I wish to emphasize that I was not talking about MMM leaders, but about low-level MMM militants. Some also believed that I was referring to the Magenta case, but this is not at all what I had in mind. What I had in mind was young militants who had ties with certain confirmed criminals, the authors of actions I always condemned.

In Triolet, therefore, I had to say what I said, for I was upset by the attacks of some of our young comrades. I do not know how other MMM leaders take these suggestions of militia, etc. but, being prime minister, I have to take all of it very seriously. I think it is extremely dangerous that some in our ranks could make such suggestions under pretext of law and order! I must admit that I am beginning to fear certain trends, all the more so as I know that those who mention these things are not talking lightly, but keep giving them serious consideration. What worries me the most is that such suggestions could reach the party central committee, which shows that they emanate from people who are in a position to influence others.

Such was the background for my speech. Yesterday, we had an extremely frank discussion at the Political Bureau meeting. We discussed all we had on our minds. I told Paul Berenger quite frankly that some circumstances led me to believe that he too was involved in all this propaganda against me. He assured me that it was not so. After this meeting, I am now satisfied that he acted in good faith when he too raised the question of law and order, and that he had nothing to do with the intentions of other militants raising the same question. Also, I am now satisfied that the televised debate on drug had nothing to do with Berenger. In this respect, therefore, everything is back to normal again.

Shaken Confidence

[Question] After seven months in office and four months of continual crises, what is your present state of mind?

[Answer] I shall be frank. When we came into office for five years and were getting organized to govern together, I had a lot of confidence in all my friends, in the determination of this government to achieve great things. The momentum we had acquired would, I believed, bring about great changes in this country. But, in view of all that has happened since October, why deny that the personal confidence I had in many people has turned into great distrust. My personal confidence in many people has been shaken. I must now attempt to restore it.

[Question] Are you disappointed by these first seven months?

[Answer] To be quite honest, yes, I must say that I am disappointed, especially by certain things. But I do hope that everything will go back to normal and that what has happened will not hinder the rest of our work.

Besides, there is now a lot of goodwill on both sides. I do feel, indeed, that both the PSM and the MMM have lately been making a serious and honest effort to create new momentum. I do believe that the two parties are beginning to realize that they share the responsibility for these crises, which could have been avoided. I am confident that we shall be able to complete our term in office together.

Conflicting Constitutions

[Question] At a time, you said that your party did not seem to share your idea of what the prime minister's role should be.

[Answer] I believe that this problem has been solved. Everyone knows, or should know, what are the prime minister's prerogatives, functions and responsibilities. The problem is that some people in the MMM believe that the party should exert some control over the government. This is in contradiction with the country's Constitution. Certainly, I cannot dissociate myself from my party and I have also no intention of doing so; but the Constitution is the supreme law of the country. In October, I had to choose between the Constitution of Mauritius and the Constitution of the MMM. I chose that

of the country, for the good of the country. Did I then create the impression that I was moving away from my own party? I had to make a choice. If I had made the wrong choice, if I had allowed my party to dictate its will to me, I do not know where that would have led us, because it would have amounted to acknowledging the party's supremacy over the government.

Apart from that, I do not feel any less close to my party today than I was last June. What is there to divide me from my friends in the party? Ideologically, they have nothing to reproach me. As far as the party platform is concerned, I am also without reproach. I still play an active part at all party levels: Political Bureau, Central Committee, delegates assembly. I can be seen in all these bodies. I take part in the debates, I explain the government's policy.

It is also said in some circles that I am closer to the PSM than to the MMM. This is not so. Those who say that would like to see me condemn the PSM outright and align myself entirely on the MMM. As prime minister of a joint government, this is not my role. As far as I am concerned, MMM and PSM ministers are equal. A minister is a minister, and I shall support all my ministers. And I shall straighten out all those who lapse. This is my role, and my attitude toward the PSM is the same. The basic question was and remains: Should we oust the PSM and why? Now, as far as I am concerned, I am still not satisfied that the PSM did anything against government solidarity or anything that hurt the government. There is some friction here and there, but nothing serious! Just because I am a member of the MMM does not mean that I must blindly follow it in everything.

[Question] The other basic problem is, as you said in Triolet, that some want to shift you. Do you have misgivings in this respect?

[Answer] There is no doubt that some wanted to replace me as prime minister at the time last October. In the present crisis, when I said in Triolet that some wanted to shift me, what I had in mind was that a small group (not party leaders, but the same group that I mentioned previously) was leading a campaign to make people believe that I am not a good minister of the interior and that, as a result, I should not be in charge of the police. This is what I meant, nothing more.

The Berenger Problem

[Question] Since October, it has become quite apparent that your relations with Berenger are often at the very heart of many differences. In your opinion, what is the reason for your differences with Berenger? And what are your present relations with the minister of finance?

[Answer] What I can tell you is that I trusted Paul Berenger blindly. We had always worked as a team and I hoped it would always go on. Was it awkwardness? Was it because of his temperament? Sometimes, his actions made me think he did not truly acknowledge me as prime minister. I certainly do not wish to make things worse and I mention this just as an example, but how could he ask me to choose between him and Kader Bhayat? How could he speak of anticipated elections without even consulting me, the prime minister? There have

been too many instances when Paul Berenger did not understand that I do not like to be confronted with accomplished facts, and that I do not like him to make decisions for me. If I had accepted to dismiss Kader, my prestige as prime minister would be nil today. Paul must stick to his part and let me play mine. He should know where his part ends and where mine begins. He should know that he should not talk about anticipated elections, or this or that which is my prerogative. Each of us must remain in his place! I do not like to be rushed. In October, at the parliamentary meeting, he decided on everything. What was I there for, then?

[Question] Since you say it is because of his temperament, we may assume that this will always be so, that you are doomed to clash with him often?

[Answer] I do not say that Paul Berenger is offending me intentionally, but it is his way of doing things which I cannot stand. There is a difference between his way of behaving and mine, between his style and mine; that is all the problem. I want to get more respect. But, increasingly, my friend Paul is realizing that he should not behave as he does, rushing people all the time. I am also very pleased to see that he is making an effort to be more considerate of other people, of me too. All I want is for each of us to play his part fully. When it comes to consultations on difficult problems, we never had any problem talking things over, Paul and I. On the contrary, Paul Berenger is always the minister I consult with more often. Therefore, as far as team work is concerned, we have no problems. But there are things I am not about to put up with.

Then, there is the press, its comments. There comes a point when I have to react. I cannot remain silent all the time.

[Question] Do you expect more crises in the months to come?

[Answer] No I don't. On the contrary, I believe we are going toward more stability. We each had a shock, we each said what bothered us. All this may prove beneficial.

The Question of Communalism

[Question] Berenger's friends reproach you for not doing anything to protect him against the communalistic campaign he says has been launched against him, and against his alleged attempt at "taking the power out of the hands of the Hindus":

[Answer] I have never looked at the color of people's skin, just at the intrinsic value of each human being. A slap in the face hurts as much on a white skin as on a black skin. Paul's skin color, therefore, has nothing to do in the Mauritian political debate, and I can understand that he sees it as an attempt on his dignity! I have always been color-blind in my relations with Berenger, and we have been working together for a long time.

All the same, we should not delude ourselves; Mauritius did not change overnight when the MMM and PSM came to power. A lot will depend on how we behave.

how we act. Paul Berenger should be a little more careful. All these events are perceived as provocations, they are followed by reactions. We should not overlook the fact that attacks against the PSM are seen in a communalistic perspective. How do you think some circles react when PSM ministers are humiliated publicly? Naiken never misses an opportunity to criticize PSM ministers. Let him come to me so we can discuss it. We must not always look at the same side of the problem. Do not misunderstand me: I am not condoning the communalistic campaign that some have launched. I have always condemned communalistic attitudes and, I can tell you that, I have even strongly warned some comrades in the government against these communalistic campaigns.

There is no such thing as communalistic "power." Especially in a country like Mauritius! "Hindu power" is a fiction, a myth! Anybody can be prime minister in this country, whether Hindu, Muslim or Christian. No one ever said that the prime minister of this country had to be a Hindu! Never! But whoever wants to be prime minister must enjoy the confidence of the masses.

[Question] Will Berenger become vice prime minister next March?

[Answer] Certainly. This was our agreement, and this is how it will be.

[Question] Do you believe that, some day, Berenger will rule this country?

[Answer] Allow me to be quite frank: I always believed that one day Paul Berenger would have to rule Mauritius. I do not wish to be mean but, after all that has happened, I am beginning to ask myself questions about the way he has to hurt himself.

MMM/PSM: Until When?

[Question] At the rate things are going, will the MMM/PSM alliance last its five years?

[Answer] At any rate, I am doing my best to make it last. But should I notice that this government /"cannot answer the call"/ [in local French dialect], as we say, or on the contrary is increasingly hurting the country, then there would be elections so the people could again make a decision. If we are successful in what we have undertaken, we shall last our five years, and I do hope that we shall work together for five years; but if it turns out to be impossible, then enough is enough! Let's ask the country to elect a new government and put an end to frictions.

[Question] Do the MMM and PSM have different styles, different working methods that would cause clashes in the government?

[Answer] I do not think so. As far as I am concerned, I do not see that there are large differences in style or method. We can work together if we really want to. Remember our first three months together. How fast we were working. Our unity. Incredible! I do not see many governments that work the way we did during these first four months.

[Question] As prime minister, what would you answer to those who criticize the work of the PSM ministers?

[Answer] That I am fully satisfied with the work of every one of them, even those who have been expelled by their party. There is only one problem. Some people say Harish Boodhoo has not done much at the Ministry of Cooperatives. Now, the truth is that, as soon as he was appointed, he created a committee to reorganize cooperatives, and that took some time. But a report was prepared and, since then, a larger committee has been created to study several problems. Since that, Harish Boodhoo has been preparing a white paper. Considering circumstances, I cannot condemn him or say he is ineffective in his work.

MBC: "Not As It Should Be"

[Question] On the other hand, this week you severely condemned the MBC [Mauritius Broadcasting Corporation], giving the impression you did not like at all what is happening in the media. Is that really so? Will there be changes at the MBC.

[Answer] I wish to make this quite clear: the MBC is not working as it should. I have met MBC union leaders who mentioned a lot of problems. I am not satisfied that the MBC is working as we would like it to work. I asked MBC personnel to make representations in writing and, in the light of our discussions, we shall find ways to straighten things out, to ensure that the MBC is operating as it should.

[Question] Will there be a cabinet reshuffle in the next few weeks?

[Answer] No. Not in the immediate future. Seven months is not enough time to assess a minister's performance. A cabinet reshuffle is always prejudicial to those who are asked to leave the government; in a way, it amounts to a censure. Therefore, I shall not have a cabinet reshuffle. As for ministers Ruhee and Seenyen, dismissing them is out of the question.

Austerity and Socialism

[Question] Recently, you have made some comments on the IMF and the World Bank. Things being what they are, do you believe that Mauritius's policy with respect to the IMF could be different and, more essentially, is socialism still possible in Mauritius, considering present economic constraints?

[Answer] Let me tell you right away that I never said we could do without the IMF or the World Bank. Quite to the contrary. What I did say is that the IMF and the World Bank have us bound hand and foot and that, at this stage, we cannot free ourselves from these institutions. And I also said that the IMF and the World Bank are not charitable institutions which have come to alleviate our poverty. Some believe we should go down on our knees to the IMF and say: "You're like a mother, you're like a father!" [in local French dialect], etc. This is not so. Their terms are awful. But I would say, too, that we are a socialist government, at least we are calling ourselves socialist. What did

We not say about the Labor government. Present economic conditions do not favor socialism as much as we would have liked. What I am saying is that, in spite of these constraints, there are still things we can do. One of our priorities should be to help the most underprivileged, those who cannot get minimum wages or a decent standard of living. Indeed, this is our priority. If we cannot even do this, then we might just as well give up ruling this country. My conscience keeps reproaching me about the inadequacy of what we are doing for these people. Sometimes, when I see how little we are doing, I am telling myself: "Did we not pester the people enough to get their votes?" My conscience reproaches me for certain things. And I believe that we can find ways to do more for the common people. Still accepting the IMF terms, still remaining within certain limits, there are things we are free to do. If after winning 60-0 we cannot do these things, then no government will ever be able to do anything!

It is too easy to adopt measures that will cause us no problems and no trouble. Even if we should have a few problems, this is something that we ought to do.

[Question] Do you feel that the people are disappointed?

[Answer] And how! If we did not feel that the people are disappointed now, we should never feel it! After all, it is plain for everyone to see that the burden of austerity falls mainly on the common people. Therefore, we must do something, and we shall in the next budget. I know that Berenger is also striving so this budget will be as socialistic as possible and so the common people will be somewhat relieved of their burden.

[Question] What principles would you like to see the government apply under your administration, and what would you expect from the country in return during these five years?

[Answer] I want to see to it that this government always keeps its word. First, to our allies, the PSM. I always said that I shall be the first to dismiss PSM ministers from the government should their party not play by the rules, and I should do so if such were the case. But until then, let us keep our word. Let us honor our commitments and act in good faith.

To the people, then. We have made certain promises to the people and, in return, we asked for their confidence. Therefore, we have a heavy responsibility and we must bear it in mind at all times. We must not betray that confidence.

Finally, I say that at all times the country's interest should come before our party's interest. I am not saying that we should let the party go down the drain, but it should not be at the expense of the country.

This is what we must do for five years. If we can do it, with a clear conscience, then it does not matter whether or not we are reelected. I do not know what may happen here and in the world during the next five years, as far as the economy is concerned, but if we have kept our word, if we have done

what had to be done, then it does not matter whether I am reelected or not. If we are not reelected, other Mauritians will come after us to serve the country. We should not, like the Labor party yesterday, believe that we have a monopoly on power. Just because the Labor party remained in power for 20 years does not mean that, we too, should sit in office for 20 years. We should not be working for that, but in the interest of the country.

[Question] What is the present status of the law against changing party membership?

[Answer] I was discussing it this very morning with the Solicitor General. Do not think that it is a simple matter. The Solicitor General is thoroughly studying the problem and getting information. You see, it is easy to pass a law; it is harder to enforce it. What use would it be to pass a law that could not be enforced?

[Question] What about the compulsory disclosure of assets for ministers and deputies?

[Answer] This was discussed at the Political Bureau meeting. I have already made such a disclosure myself. I disclosed what I owned. I also discussed the subject this morning with the Solicitor General. Is it practical to have civil servants, too, disclose their assets? We are talking about it. As far as ministers and deputies are concerned, they will have to do it, publicly; otherwise, it would be no use. I would like them to do it even before the law is passed.

[Question] The people have noticed that you travel a lot...

[Answer] It is because we are new in office. In such a situation, the prime minister must establish contacts overseas. I would like to remind you that, when I was in the opposition, I did not travel much. Therefore, I have no contacts overseas. I must now establish necessary contacts. Once this is done, I shall travel less. I would also like to point out that my visit to Moscow was not paid for by public funds. Next Monday, I am going to India and to Libya, where I was invited after the new government was formed. I had already accepted. Eight months went by. Mrs Gandhi insists that my official visit to India should takeplace before the meeting of nonaligned countries, and I shall take advantage of this trip to go to Libya also. It is not in my nature to like travelling. Rather, it is an obligation I have as head of the government. If I did not do it, I would fail in my duty to the country. But it will never be possible to please everybody. There will always be critics in this country.

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DISCUSSION OF RELATIONS WITH IMF

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 3 Feb 83 p 4

[Editorial by Lindsay Riviere "Discordant Voices"]

[Text] The opening of negotiations between the International Monetary Fund /IMF//World Bank /IBRD/ missions and the government yesterday in Port Louis for loans totaling 1.2 billion rupees, Mr. Paul Berenger's announcement of the new concessions demanded by those institutions to stimulate recovery of the productive sector, and finally the prime minister's tirade Monday at Triolet against those very institutions and in favor of a new economic policy raise one basic question: Just how much room to maneuver does the government have, and is it enough to carry out the "socialist" ideas the government ostensibly endorses?

It is at this point an incontestable fact that Mauritius today is utterly at the mercy of the IMF and the World Bank. There are an almost endless number of theories and explanations for the origin of this situation and the way to extricate ourselves from it, but the facts themselves are clear: the IMF has long been Mauritius's primary source of financial support; Mauritius's current indebtedness to the IMF is nearly 2 billion, and now the country is asking for another 750 million. The IMF and IBRD are patently the only lenders capable of providing such enormous sums. India, of course, has made a gesture; the Paris Consultative Group will announce in April or May the exact amount of balance of payments assistance Mauritius is to get, and France has promised to exert its influence; but let us not fool ourselves: in these times of crisis, every nation attends first of all to its responsibilities toward its own jobless citizens, and is not inclined toward excessive generosity. Our "socialist friends," too, have their priorities: J. P. Cot has already warned us that "one must not demand too much of a friend." The United States is busy rearming, Libya is having liquidity problems due to the fall in oil prices, and the rest are keeping pretty quiet. As for Moscow or Cuba, one might as well not even speak of them!

Now the finance minister, in Monday's EXPRESS, has laid out the full scope of the current problem: if the negotiations with IMF/IBRD are unsuccessful, then by June the country will no longer have the foreign exchange to import what it needs. We find that the level of foreign exchange reserves will have declined to 40 million, or about one week of imports. The conditions, in

other words, will call for a third devaluation, one which--on top of the "Sales Tax"--will strike a fatal blow to the purchasing power of our money and to the recovery. We will have to start all over.

The IMF and IBRD have rarely been in such a powerful position vis-a-vis Mauritius.

They are using that power these days to dictate new conditions, by demanding new concessions.

Their position has three objectives:

--Maintain day-by-day supervision over the Mauritian economy, so that practically nothing of importance can be decided in the future without them.

--Revitalize the private productive sector by tax concessions, to re-establish its profitability and put the initiative for development back in its hands (resulting in the demands already reported right here on Monday).

--Reduce government spending, reduce the economic role of the state and the public sector share of the GNP, while increasing the role of the productive sector.

As one might expect, this philosophy has few supporters in Government House.

Faced with this ultimatum (cutting the budget deficit, restoring the private sector), the finance minister has up to now maintained that he has no choice but to yield, if a third devaluation is to be avoided. In a press interview on Monday, he indicated his illusions are now gone: "What we will have to do," he was saying, "is adapt our hopes and ideological convictions to international realities and to the Mauritian realities of today."

Now those realities are harsh: the world economy will not get durably on its feet again before 1986; the world is gripped by double-digit unemployment; local investment has slowed down. The position of the IMF is clear: "Take it or leave it." Others (Tanzania, Madagascar, Jamaica) who opted to "leave" it have paid heavy economic and social consequences.

So Berenger's thesis can be summarized this way: we must do the best we can to manage the crisis so as to get past the storm as quickly as possible and obtain the means to embark on a different policy.

The prime minister's remarks on Monday, however, seem to reflect a very different interpretation: that the IMF and the IBRD are setting ceilings, inside of which the government will have the latitude to decide what specific actions to take to "alleviate the plight of the poorest."

Mr Jugnauth, in fact, is bitterly attacking this. What he says is this, in effect:

--The IMF and the IBRD are doing "business" in Mauritius, and we owe them no thanks.

--The policies those institutions have urged on Mauritius to date are suffocating the poor and are equivalent to antisocialism.

--The reason purchasing power keeps going down is the tax on consumption, and that trend must be reversed, to "make the rich pay."

This attack, on the very eve of the opening of negotiations, not only undercuts the ministers engaged in the delicate talks, but also heralds two new attitudes:

1. Less latitude for the minister of economic affairs and finance in the formulation of economic and fiscal options. This could become the source of new friction.
2. Restructuring of government spending to implement a more aggressive social policy. "Make the rich pay" is in one respect a slogan whose implementation may assume the most diverse and controversial forms, and in another respect a path which could lead the regime into a real "clash" with the current donors, the IMF and the IBRD. These latter, in fact, are pushing exactly in the opposite direction: lowering of the surtax on high salaries, reduction of the corporate tax, reduction of the sugar export tax, etc.

If they were to make these demands express conditions of new lending, their implementation would reduce government revenue by several tens of millions, perhaps by hundreds of millions. How can that revenue be replaced? The IMF's answer is to tax consumption, in other words the masses. The political and social cost could be very high.

The government thus finds itself confronted with extremely difficult choices.

This situation requires that everyone stand solidly behind the government. It requires policies and rhetoric to be solidly aligned as we face interlocutors with a reputation for being intractable. It is not at all certain that the juggling of different points of view toward the economic realities is serving the national interest just now.

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MOZAMBIQUE

ECONOMIC CRISIS BLAMED ON GOVERNMENT-CONTROLLED ECONOMY

Lisbon A TARDE in Portuguese 22 Feb 83 p 3

[Text] FRELIMO has come to the conclusion that the poor state of the economy is the result of the centralized economic model itself. As a solution, it recommends the transfer of companies to the private sector.

Some 2 months before it is to take place, the Fourth FRELIMO Congress is increasingly becoming a kind of center of gravity for Mozambican politics in general.

In official discussions at all levels, references to the congress have become almost inevitable. It is also the topic of meetings held daily in preparation for it.

Major decisions appear to have been suspended, awaiting new guidelines which the congress may recommend as points of reference for Mozambican policy in almost all aspects.

Even the expected appointment of new ambassadors (Lisbon and Washington are considered the most important posts) appear to be contingent on readjustments to be made in the composition and organization of party and government organs at the time of the congress.

At another level, almost nothing is being done which is not, as they say, in support of the Fourth Congress: the voluntary labor to increase production in a factory, a defeat inflicted on the antigovernment rebels or a song festival.

The situation facing Mozambique at this time is particularly difficult, and this creates an even more fertile field for speculation and predictions about the congress--seen as the great remedy for great ills.

Discounting the false expectations and the undue importance which, despite everything, is being attributed to it, the Fourth Congress is nonetheless almost certain to have the merit of a turning point in basic aspects of Mozambican policy.

In the political area, it is not expected that the congress will result in substantial innovations; there may even be a certain ideological constriction, seen as a factor in strengthening the authority of the state and of the party itself.

This ideological constriction might also be interpreted as a kind of compensation for the more than certain economic reforms, which are exciting most of the attention in the congress.

The country is going through an acute economic crisis, reflected in a growing foreign debt, and the authorities may have concluded that the reasons for the phenomenon rest with the centralized economic model itself.

The changes to be introduced--many of them already in a trial phase--must point in the direction of a reduction in the present weight of the state-controlled economic sector, where the level of profitability is considered quite poor.

The objective may be achieved by opening the country to foreign business investment and by transferring part of the economy now controlled by the state to the private sector.

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TSO: 3442/144

'VOFA' REPORTS RESISTANCE MEETING IN GENEVA

MB171241 (Clandestine) Voice of Free Africa in Portuguese to Mozambique 0400
GMT 17 Mar 83

[Text] Notice: We are now going to read a statement from the Mozambique National Resistance, Renamo, for the attention of all Mozambicans:

The first assembly of the military and political cadres of the Mozambique National Resistance, Renamo, was held in Geneva, Switzerland, between 3 and 8 March.

In view of the present phase of the armed struggle and the national situation, the assembly agreed to adopt an immediate strategy and to define new methods for the areas of activity, bearing in mind the forthcoming escalation of the struggle, which will mark the new and last stage for the overthrow of the Maputo regime.

The assembly was chaired by Afonso Dhlakama, president of the Mozambique National Resistance, Renamo, and attended by Renamo representatives, who came from all over the world. A number of provincial commanders, representing the various war zones, also took part in the working sessions.

New posts and responsibilities have been assigned, and new areas for influence, struggle and dynamism have been created.

The assembly was closed with a speech by President Afonso Dhlakama, who spoke of patriotism and of the duty to work for the movement with dedication and total commitment. He also referred to the need for democratization.

In a moment of deep emotion, President Afonso Dhlakama called for a minute of silence in memory of all those who died in the first and second struggles of national liberation.

The struggle continues. Freedom or death, victory is ours.

MOZAMBIQUE PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE RESOLUTION

EA201917 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1100 GMT 19 Mar 83

["Text" of resolution adopted by 11th session of Frelimo Central Committee held 16-18 March 1983; read by Central Committee member Julio Carrilho]

[Text] The Frelimo Party Central Committee 11th session met 16-18 March. During the session, the following themes were discussed:

1. The state of preparations for the fourth Frelimo Party Congress and approval of the general guidelines of the report of the Central Committee to the Fourth Congress.
2. The results of the nationwide debate on the national education system.
3. Analysis of the national situation, particularly the military offensive and actions at the international level.
4. General guidelines of the state central plan for 1983.
5. General guidelines of the general state budget for 1983.

On the first item on the agenda, the Central Committee noted that preparations for the congress are being carried out essentially according to the program. The Central Committee noted the enrichment of the draft themes which resulted from widespread participation by militants and the broad masses at various levels. The draft themes thus enriched were approved at all cell, ward, location, district, urban and provincial conferences.

During this process, 66 percent of party cells have been revitalized, internal elections have been concluded at all levels of provincial level and the process of the election of delegates to the Fourth Congress was also concluded.

Under party leadership, a number of socialist emulation activities were held at all levels through extra plans in support of the Fourth Congress, particularly as manifested by social, organizational and other improvements to the life of the workers and the people in general.

During the preparatory phase of the Fourth Congress, loyal cadres distinguished themselves, new members to the party were recruited and at the same time there was a purge of the ranks. The Central Committee noted with satisfaction that the party has grown in quality and quantity. The party emerged more deeply-rooted among the masses, thereby consolidating unity between the party and the people. All this was undertaken in difficult conditions of class struggle and the imperialist aggression against our fatherland and in many districts under war conditions.

The Central Committee of the Frelimo Party hails the heroism of the workers, peasants, soldiers and Mozambique people in general in undertaking the preparatory tasks of the Fourth Congress and in the demonstration of their unity with the party. The Central Committee hails the firmness of militants and party cadres in leading the process of the fatherland's defense, the struggle against underdevelopment and the building of socialism. The great qualities shown in the current struggle constitute a guarantee of the advance of the revolution.

The 11th session of the Central Committee approved the general guidelines of the report to the fourth congress. The Central Committee assessed the results of the nationwide debate on the national system of education, which involved over half a million (?parents) in charge of education.

The Central Committee considers that conditions have been created for the people's assembly to (?approve) the law on the national system of education. It reaffirmed the decision that party structures, people's assemblies and the ministerial council must analyze at their respective levels the actions to be undertaken for the application of the system. We must draw up a strict timetable and provide ways and means of implementing it. It also reaffirmed the need to give priority to teacher training as regards both quantity and quality and proceed with action to lend prestige and improve teacher's conditions. The Central Committee hailed the Ministry of Education and Culture and the Eduardo Mondlane University for creating the faculty of combatants and workers in line with the class and political criteria which must guide higher education.

The 11th session of the Central Committee discussed questions related to foreign policy, action in the military sphere and aggression by the minority racist regime of South Africa against our country. The Central Committee hailed the Mozambique armed forces, FPLM; security bodies and the people's police; the territorial forces and people's militias, for their success in the struggle against the armed gangsters. The Central Committee stressed the importance of the meetings in Nampula and development of unitary work against the banditry led by racist South Africa.

The Central Committee reaffirms the Frelimo Party's socialist peace policy in Southern Africa and the world and denounces all attempts to transform into cold war issues the pressing needs of humanity such as opposition to racism and apartheid, expansionism, the colonial occupation of Namibia and belligerence.

The 11th session of the Central Committee decided on the continuation of action against the escalation of war and terrorism in Southern Africa as

promoted by the racist regime of Pretoria and for peaceful coexistence, disarmament and relations of good neighborliness in the region. This struggle is not solely for states in region but all forces and states which love peace, democracy, equality among men, progress and justice.

The Central Committee hails the strengthening of party and state relations with the countries of the socialist community. It particularly praised the results of the recent official and friendly working visits by Comrade Samora Moises Machel to the USSR and the GDR. The Central Committee also hails the constant strengthening of friendly and cooperative relations between the people's Republic of Mozambique, the frontline states and the South African development and cooperation commission member states.

The 11th session of the Central Committee approved the work done by the Mozambique delegation led by Mozambique head of state, Samora Moises Machel, at the seventh summit of the nonaligned countries. It considered as positive the results of the summit and in particular valued the address by President Samora Moises Machel who, in a clear and precise manner, exposed the nature and aggressiveness of the Nazi, racist South African regime, (? and its war-mongering) in Southern Africa and the continent as a whole. It notes with pleasure the improvement of relations with a number of Western countries, which shows a very fair appreciation of the nature of conflict in our region.

The party Central Committee analyzed in depth the state central plan for 1983 as well as its financial position and the general state budget, which were approved in its guidelines. The Central Committee notes that the central state plan for the current year was suffering from the negative effects of the national and international situation. In this regard, there is a need to maximize the efforts in major sectors of the national economy so as to make the most effective use of the plan and overcome these negative effects.

All efforts should be made to bring famine and an end. The Central Committee feels that these efforts should be directed toward the utilization of important idle resources in the family sector and the carrying out of united organization efforts for the defense, distribution and marketing of production as well as the creation of initiatives for the solution of major problems making use of local resources. That is why the district administration and its effectiveness assume an even more important role. Hence the need to improve and strengthen the posting of cadres at this level and activate the organs of power and the peoples assemblies, as has already been decided.

In recognition of the fact that the implementation of the plan is part of our class struggle, it is necessary to intensify the offensive against individuals who promote the sabotage of our national economy by misappropriating products. The fight against the armed enemy goes hand in hand with the fight against unarmed bandits. It was in this way that the feelings of our broad masses were expressed at the recent Chibuto rally.

The Central Committee decided that the structures of the defense and economic leadership must work in close coordination. Military action must guarantee

stability for production. The economic sector must guarantee production for stability and development of the country.

The Central Committee decreed that 1983, the year of the fourth congress, must be a year of production, a year of defense and a year for strengthening the economy.

The struggle continues. Maputo, 18 March 1983.

CSC: 3442/154

MOZAMBIQUE

NEW COPPER MINE EQUIPMENT TO INCREASE PRODUCTION

Beira DIARIO DE MOZAMBIQUE in Portuguese 21 Jan 83 p 3

[Text] Chimoio (Bureau)--Copper production in the Mundonguara mines, in Manica Province, will have new impetus in the coming months with the acquisition of new mining equipment, specifically a conic rock crusher and a drum filter, acquired from the GDR and Sweden, respectively, and valued at thousands of Meticals.

For the Mundonguara mine workers, the acquisition of this equipment is a step forward in resolving one of the problems affecting the development of production. In effect, as they told our correspondent in Manica, the new machinery will result in significant copper production rates, reaching about 2,205 tons per year.

Elemente Julio, representative of the mining company in Manica, reported that the production plan for this year will be fully executed. Last year the Central State Plan was not implemented in the Mundonguara mines; of the planned 1,245 tons, only 1,064 tons were mined, primarily because of the lack of explosives, essential to mining activity.

Moreover, the Mundonguara miners will soon receive new working equipment: boots, lanterns and helmets, as well as clothing, obviously. Most of the equipment is already in the country and is expected to be shipped to Manica at any moment. The work clothes are being manufactured in the Progresso clothing factory.

Housing Construction

DIARIO's correspondent in Manica was told that, in addition to their specific jobs, workers in the Mundonguara copper mines are also engaged in building housing. The initiative was a first step in solving the housing problem that affects most of the local workers.

At Chimoio office learned that eight dwellings are currently under construction, using the available resources.

Also, as part of the preparations for the Fourth FRELIMO Party Congress, the Mundonguara mine workers have set out three pineapple plants. The supplemental plans for this company also provide for planting 2 hectares in ginger and 3 hectares in grain crops.

MOZAMBIQUE

BRIEFS

UNIVERSITY CLOSES MARXIST-LENINIST DEPARTMENT--The Mozambican authorities have shut down the Faculty of Marxism-Leninism at Eduardo Mondlane University in Maputo, the Portuguese news agency ANOP reports, citing academic sources. The decision, which was reported in an internal communication from the dean's office, was accompanied by suspension of the courses in Marxism-Leninism included in the curricula of the other faculties. Among the reasons cited by the academic authorities, it was noted that both the faculty and the courses were unsuited to the nation's reality. The professors in Marxism-Leninism were all foreigners, namely from the GDR, and it was concluded that their interpretation of the doctrine was not adapted to the specific circumstances of the country. First-year students from all the other departments were required to attend the Faculty of Marxism-Leninism and they continued to be taught the material in their own courses. The academic authorities told the professors in this department that the course would be resumed as soon as there were Mozambican professors available to insure it was conducted properly. [Text] [Lisbon DIARIO DE LISBOA in Portuguese 3 Mar 83 p 1] 6362

SOFALA FREEDOM FIGHTERS--The freedom fighters stationed in Sofala Province has been inflicting heavy casualties on the enemy, which explains the latter's state of despair and their mass surrender to the armed forces and members of the public. This action is a result of closely strengthened relations between security and defense forces and members of the public who courageously and valiantly fight the armed bandits in an attempt to totally annihilate them. Meanwhile, the continuing tasks of strengthening the defense of strategic points and units, maintaining stability among the members of the public and intensifying the preparedness and training of local forces and heightening people's vigilance to form obstacles to the actions of armed bandits are some of the many activities that the new Sofala provincial committee is implementing. These reports were compiled by our reporters during the first session of the provincial committee, that supreme party organ in the province, which discussed the short-term tasks to be implemented within the framework of preparations for the fourth congress. The proceedings were chaired by the resident minister, who is also the national political commissar of the Mozambican Armed Forces, 1st Lt. Gen Armando Guebuza. [Text] [EA201556 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0605 GMT 20 Mar 83]

WESTERN EUROPE SWAPO REPRESENTATIVE INTERVIEWED

LD191449 Prague CTK in English 1342 19 Mar 83

[Text] Prague [no date as received]--The political and material aid extended by socialist countries to the fighting Namibian people was appreciated in an interview with C.T.K. by Shapua Kaukungua, representative of South West Africa People's Organization for Western Europe.

Kaukungua, in Czechoslovakia at the invitation of the Czechoslovak Committee for Solidarity With the Nations of Africa and Asia, condemned the hypocritical policy of the "contact group"--the USA, Britain, France, West Germany and Canada--which is to prepare measures for the transfer of power to representatives of the Namibian people.

He said that the "contact group" seemingly support the legitimate demands of the Namibian people by urging South Africa to call free elections, but at the same time supply it with weapons and extend it to political, diplomatic and other aid.

SWAPO regards the socialist countries which help it politically and materially and enable it to wage its national liberation struggle as its allies, Kaukungua said.

In connection with the forthcoming World Assembly for Peace and Life in Prague, he said that SWAPO follows an anti-imperialist line, a line of solidarity, freedom and peace.

"We are for peace, but world peace cannot be achieved without the liberation of all nations. We are glad, therefore, that SWAPO representatives will be able to present our case at this world forum in Prague."

Kaukungua sharply condemned the capture of Czechoslovak specialists working in Angola and their families, described it as an [words indistinct], and said that SWAPO called for the immediate release of the captives.

"UNITA is an agent of imperialism in southern Africa, and the aim of the kidnaping was to discredit the Angolan Government and intimidate the socialist countries that send their experts to Angola to help build up its economy."

BRIEFS

SWAPO GUERRILLAS REPORTED KILLED--Two more SWAPO guerrillas have been killed in Namibia. A representative of the South-West African Territory Force says the two fighters were tracked down and killed in Kamamjab farming area in the northwest of the territory. The representative says operations are continuing against three other insurgents whose tracks were picked up earlier this week. The latest killings bring to 205 the number of insurgents reported killed during the current campaign. [Text] [MB200620 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0600 GMT 20 Mar 83]

'VOICE OF NAMIBIA' BROADCASTS EXPANDED--Here is an announcement to all listeners of the Voice of Namibia: In addition to English news and news commentaries, the Voice of Namibia will henceforth broadcast news commentaries in Lozi and Herero. The Lozi version of the news commentaries will come on Mondays and Fridays, while the Herero versions will be on Tuesdays and Thursdays. [Text] [SWAPO program] [EA171720 Addis Ababa Voice of Namibia in English 1900 GMT 16 Mar 83]

080: 3400/950

FAIRNESS IN DISTRIBUTION OF PLOTS OF LAND SOUGHT

Niamey LE SAHEL in French 17 Feb 83 p 8

/Commentary by ARBI/

/Excerpts/ Excuse me for troubling you, Mr Mayor, but I have to ask you this question. There are so many stories running around Niamey just now it is hard to know who to listen to, or what to believe. A way must be found to sort out the true from the false. For people say just about anything, whatever pleases them; all they care about is appearing like they know everything and are on top of everything.

So, rather than listening to the rumormongers, I decided to go directly to you, as a citizen, to get the facts.

Here is my question: Is it true that "Operationa Parcel" has already started in the city of Niamey?

I have run into people who claim they have received their plots. Some say they have paid their money; others say they have gotten a receipt. Still others say that everything is ready, awaiting only a word from Mr Mayor.

I, who have slipped a few pennies to a cousin who works at a menial job in City Hall, and who have waited a long time with a transistor radio to my ear in hopes of receiving a notice from the mayor to come in and discuss "a matter in which I am interested," am a little upset about the whole thing.

Waiting is not easy, you know, when you have four children and an aunt who sleeps on the porch, when you are a renter and the rent rises every 6 months, when the landlord is continually threatening to evict you because his little nephew has just come back from Marseille or Chateauroux. It is hard. But you probably are not aware of this. You seem so comfortably ensconced in that little forest I know so well!...

But take note, in any case, that we the common people, we have a modest petition to present you: when you decide to distribute those parcels (if indeed it has not already begun), we beg you to make sure that everyone gets the word. A short announcement on the radio would suffice...

I firmly believe that the land is a national patrimony. All Nigeriens should have an equal opportunity to claim some of it. It would be an aberration, and in any case scarcely in accord with the spirit of social justice, for those parcels to be sold on the sly and indeed almost on the black market.

I know how you are animated by concern for justice and equity; I know you have high standards of public service and the capacity to discern the true from the false, good from evil, the truth from lies. So I have no doubt that you will pay special attention to all the petitions which are being sent or will be sent to you on the subject of these parcels. But I want to make one last appeal to you on behalf of all those in substandard housing, that you give them top priority.

Thus I ask you to be vigilant, and not to allot those parcels to those who already own three or four. That would be the road to creating a privileged class that would end up taking everything for themselves.

9516

CSO: 3319/611

FINAL COMMUNIQUE OF ANNUAL MEETING OF AGRICULTURAL CADRES

Niamey LE SAHEL in French 25 Feb 83 p 4

/Excerpts/ The annual meeting of agricultural cadres was held 14-23 February 1983 in Maradi. Major Dandi Abarchi, the prefect of Maradi, presided over the opening session.

In his keynote speech, the prefect laid stress on the developmental structures that are in the process of being established throughout the country, structures which create an effective framework for giving the rural masses more responsibility in our country's economic and social development process.

The cadres considered the items on their agenda under two main headings:

- (1) Evaluating what has been done in the rural sector and the program of activities for the 1983 agricultural season.
- (2) Reviewing the recommendations made by the national seminar on rural development strategy.

The following conclusions came out of the reports and discussions of the issue:

- (1) With regard to research in agronomy:

The participants note:

--the insufficiency of resources available to INRAN /Nigerien National Institute of Agronomic Research/.

--the unpredictability of agronomic research and the difficulty of predicting with precision the appearance of directly useable results.

The participants endorse the overall thrust of the research effort but would put special emphasis on the following points:

--expansion of the program of purifying the millet crop in the marginal zones.

--focusing the sorghum program toward refining the local varieties, and utilizing the locally available materials as the basis for selection.

--the need for better understanding of the biology and population dynamics of some of the more economically important crop destroyers: the caterpillars that attack the grain ear, beetles, plant lice.

--the rice research program should work to resolve the immediate agronomic problems: to register the local growers who will serve as the experimental group for the improvement of traditional rice-growing, and to establish a program to increase seed supplies.

--the forestry research program should survey local fruit-tree oils and set out technical manuals for their production.

--the study of erosion [translation unknown], erosion, cartography and assessments of soil fertility, and regeneration of desertified soils.

--the technique of collective farming should be the object of a program, and the problem of organic fertilizer should be re-examined to take into account the possibilities for utilization by the peasants.

--the bean improvement program should take into account both production and the practice of collective farming.

--continuation of studies of our systems of production.

In addition, it is desirable to consider seeding some hard soils with local crops, and reforestation.

On With regard to agricultural extension services and the protection of

The meeting notes the insufficient supply of pesticides available to counter the growing threat of parasites, and the small amount of operating funds [the Department of] Agriculture has with which to supervise the agricultural

However, the participants are resolved:

--to re-examine both the contents and the methods of teaching the peasants, and to themselves to maintain better follow-up of self-staffing [auto-

--to increase the effectiveness of the seed production and distribution system in order to meet the specific needs of each ecologic zone.

--to solve the problem of distribution of agricultural inputs, specifically with regard to determination of needs, delays in delivery, unsuitability and "biological overload."

--to improve traditional project-services relations, so that the service agencies can carry out their role of supervising operational techniques.

--to organize the training of the working-level agents and their readaptation to the locale and to the conducting of multi-site experimentation.

Concerning treatment of food products and plant pathology surveillance, the meeting calls for fresh action and legislation to cover the matter.

(c) With regard to development activities:

The meeting notes that there are snags in the release of counterpart funds in project financing, and that young farmers just out of the training centers have not been receiving their equipment, as a result of the financial difficulties faced by CNCA [National Agricultural Credit Fund (Niger)]. The solution of this problem is essential for smooth continuation of self-staffing training.

Consequently, the participants ask for increased funding for CNCA and new credit terms for loans to the rural sector.

Also, the participants call for a redefinition of the methods and criteria for evaluating agricultural products, to adapt them better to our socio-economic realities.

After having examined the various reports on the activities of the agencies and projects, the participants turned to the recommendations of the national seminar on rural development strategy.

The objective was to consider them in relation to the constraints experienced by the agricultural service agencies and to identify the modalities for implementing those recommendations.

T^o that end, three committees were formed:

The first committee examined the recommendations regarding research, extension services, rural training, and agency resources.

The second committee examined the recommendations regarding rural development institutions and increasing peasant participation.

The third committee examined recommendations regarding factors of production and the identification of basic needs.

IMPORT LICENSE LOOPHOLES SAID BADLY ABUSED

AB112155 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 11 Mar 83

[Text] Details of the decline in Nigeria's import bill following the introduction of economic stabilization measures have been given in Lagos. The occasion was the annual president's lecture on the Nigerian stock exchange. Laide Shemonye has the story:

According to the figures, the import bill declined by more than 200 million naira in the last 4 months of 1982. Nigeria's import bill before the promulgation of the 1982 economic stabilization order in April was 1.26 million naira. This dropped to 969.60 million naira in the first 4 months and to 800 million naira in the last 4 months of the year.

The economic adviser to the president, Prof Emmanuel Edozen, said that an investigation conducted on the major items on the import list reveals that the exemption of raw materials and spare parts from preshipment inspection had become a loophole for smugglers and unscrupulous businessmen. He said that it also revealed that some unpatriotic importers under the guise of items on open general license had resorted to importing various products which government had placed on specific import license in order to protect local industry. Professor Edozen added that the approved user's status that was primarily expected to be a duty concession to encourage local industry was so badly abused that all sorts of items other than raw materials and spare parts were imported. The special adviser took the opportunity to correct the wrong impression that the economic stabilization order of 1983 placed some items under absolute prohibition. He said that the order only sought to expand the coverage of the items that were on specific import license.

Professor Edozen stated that the foreign exchange allocation mechanism will continue to be used to discourage the unbridled importation of nonessential goods and to encourage those with strong links with the domestic economy. He remarked that through the increased protection offered by the recent changes in the tariff at the import control measures the domestic manufacturers were offered an opportunity to provide a major share of over 1.4 billion naira of imported food and 0.2 billion naira of imported consumer goods marketed in Nigeria.

The special adviser revealed that the federal government was pursuing a deliberate policy of divesting itself of investments in areas where the private capital was quite capable. He said that a detailed review of the capital structure of the various quasicommercial government parastatals had recently been completed and that the government was in the process of restructuring the capital of most of the affected parastatals.

Professor Edozen urged industrialists to make use of local materials where they were available and further research into local substitutes for those currently being imported. He said that industrialists must now channel their investible funds into those industries that have low imported raw materials content. This, he said, was necessary since the goal of structural transformation of the economy was the greatest challenge facing the nation.

CSO: 3400/903

BRIEFS

PRP MASS RESIGNATIONS--The entire members of the People's Redemption Party [PRP] at Samaru-Zaire are reported to have resigned their membership of the party. A joint statement signed by the chairman, Malam Seidu Bawa, and the secretary, Malam Maga Djidogala, condemned the nomination of Alhaji Musa Musa as the party's gubernatorial candidate for Kaduna State. Also, another member of the State Directorate of the party, Hajiya Awa Mohammad, has resigned from the party for the same reasons. In another development, members of the women's wing of the party in (Hondoa) local government area of the state have withdrawn their membership of the PRP for what they alleged as the illegal nomination of the gubernatorial candidate. The women's leader, Hajiya Bintaa, said the nomination of Musa Musa was contrary to the PRP Constitution. Also, the chairman of (Kontroa) Central Branch of the party, Alhaji Mudi Zegezegi, and 15,000 others have resigned their membership of the PRP. Alhaji Mudi contended that Alhaji Musa Musa was elected unconstitutionally and that the party supporters are against his nomination. [Excerpt] [AB151703 Kaduna Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 15 Mar 83]

COMMITMENTS TO ADB--Lagos, 4 Mar (NAN)--There is no immediate need for Nigeria to reduce her commitments to the African Development Bank (ADB) despite the current economic depression, the minister of state for finance, Chief Yomi Akintola, said in Lagos today. "Since Africa is the cornerstone of our foreign policy, we must be seen to be helping our African brothers," Chief Akintola told the NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA (NAN). The minister explained that the approach of the present administration to the economic problems of the country had made it possible to meet our commitments to the ADB and other similar African organizations. Chief Akintola said that Nigeria had 29,676 shares in the ADB as of December last year out of a total of 169,149 shares acquired by the bank since its inception. Chief Akintola said that Nigeria would not borrow more than it requested from the National Assembly as loans from international monetary markets this year. According to him, the government had sought permission for loans worth 1.5 billion naira to finance various projects and balance the country's budget for this year. [Text] [AB041125 Lagos NAN in English 1105 GMT 4 Mar 83]

POWER CUTS--The current nationwide powercuts have been attributed to a fire accident at the Kanje Dam which burnt the battery room. As a result, the Kanje Powerhouse had to be shut down and other powerhouses (?set) up. This explanation was given in Lagos today by the minister of mines and

power, Alhaji Mohammed Hassan, before he left for Kanje to inspect the extent of the damage at the battery room. Alhaji Hassan said that efforts were being made to repair the damage and restore normal, general supply of electricity as soon as possible. [Text] [AB071732 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 7 Mar 83]

LOAN AGREEMENT WITH CSSR--Lagos, 8 Mar (NAN)--Nigeria and the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia today signed a loan agreement of about 55 million naira. The loan is for the establishment of a metallurgical and engineering plant for the production of machines, tools and automobiles spare parts plant in Nigeria. The loan is repayable over 10 years with 3.5 percent interest, and two and a half years period of grace. [Text] [AB081551 Lagos NAN in English 1520 GMT 8 Mar 83]

FISHING PACT WITH CAMEROON--President Shehu Shagari has suggested the formalization of a fishing agreement between Nigeria and Cameroon to further strengthen the relations between the two countries. The president was speaking in Lagos today when he received a message from President Paul Biya. The message, which was delivered by the Cameroonian acting minister of foreign affairs, Mr William Eteki Mboumoua, centered on President Biya's concern over the four Cameroonian fishing trawlers recently arrested and detained for illegally fishing in Nigeria's territorial waters. President Shagari said Nigeria was willing to enter into a fishing agreement which was long overdue in view of its importance to relations between Nigeria and Cameroon. [Text] [AB091615 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 9 Mar 83]

AID AGREEMENT WITH GREECE--Nigeria and Greece yesterday signed an aid agreement on agriculture, light industry, merchant shipping, fishing technology and energy. The two countries also agreed to strengthen the existing ties between them. The minister of national planning, Mrs Ebun Oyagbola, who represented the country at the signing ceremony, later conferred with the Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou. [Text] [AB091608 Lagos International Service in English 1200 GMT 9 Mar 83]

ARMED GUARDING KADUNA ASSEMBLY--Kaduna, 9 Mar (NAN)--Four lorry-loads of anti-riot policemen today took over security of the Kaduna House of Assembly, THE NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA (NAN) reported. Some legislators who spoke to NAN could not say why the police were guarding the area. Senior police officers, however, told NAN that they were there on "special duties" but would not explain further. In a telephone conversation, the state deputy commissioner of police, P. L. Dabup, also said that he did not know why the anti-riot police were there, adding, "go and find out from the policemen." Another source, however, said that the arrangement was prompted by speculations that members of the youth wing of the Movement for the Creation of a New Kaduna State might demonstrate in the state capital today. [Text] [AB100845 Lagos NAN in English 0825 GMT 10 Mar 83]

RAW MATERIALS IMPORTATION--The Nigerian Government has embarked on measures to clear the bottleneck experienced by industrialists in the importation of raw materials. It has set up a high-powered import license committee which will take a week to urgently consider applications especially for raw

materials and spareparts. The Minister of Industries Alhaji Akanbi Oniyangi made this known while addressing the general meeting of the Manufacturers Association of Nigeria in Lagos yesterday. Alhaji Oniyangi stated that plans were underway for his ministry to organize a workshop in conjunction with the association to discuss how best to utilize local inputs in Nigerian industries. He said that there was an urgent need for a time-bound program for freezing out avoidable imports. Speaking earlier, the president of the association, Chief Joronku (Dotev), called for a more realistic marketing policy for the country's crude oil and other petroleum products. [Text] [AB111839 Lagos International Service in English 1630 GMT 11 Mar 83]

BORNO BANS PUBLIC ASSEMBLIES--The Borno State Police Command has banned all public assemblies, meetings and processions in the state for 2 weeks beginning from today. [Words indistinct] registered political parties in the state, the State Commissioner of Police Alhaji Tahiru Djiimah said that this was necessary to prevent the breakdown of law and order during the display of the preliminary voters' list as well as for the verification of objections and claims and warned that anybody who flouted the order would be prosecuted. [Text] [AB141728 Kaduna Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 14 Mar 83]

WALKOUT IN SENATE--Proceedings in the senate today came to an abrupt end as Senator Nathaniel (Annah) entered the chamber. The situation occurred as the debate on the open university bill progressed. There were intermittent shouts from members of the Unity Party of Nigeria [UPN] and those of the Nigeria People's Party [NPP] that Senator (Annah) be told to leave the senate because he was no more a senator. In his remark, however, the acting senate president, Senator Emaka (Tsoro), pointed out that in view of the fact that the senate demanded legal advice, he would reserve ruling. Radio Nigeria's senate correspondent says, following the ruling of the acting senate president, more than half of the UPN senators present walked out while the rest raised the issue of no quorum. According to the correspondent, the result of the roll-call showed that only 25 senators were present which led to the end of the session for lack of quorum. It will be recalled that Senator Nathaniel (Annah) yesterday decamped from the NPP to join the National Party of Nigeria. [Text] [AB161546 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 15 Mar 83]

UPN ON IBO 'REINTEGRATION'--Jos, 16 Mar (NAN)--The Ikenba of Knewl (Chief) Ojukwu, said today in Jos that Nigeria can only achieve the much-needed unity if all the ethnic groups in the country jointly undertake the task of nation building. Chief Ojukwu told a rally at the formal launching of the plateau NPN [National Party of Nigeria] gubernatorial campaign that the IBOs needed to participate effectively as partners in the process of building a united Nigeria. He said that it was only the NPN that could ensure real progress because it adhered strictly to democratic principles, adding that the pardon granted him by President Shagari was a manifestation of the party's commitment to national integration. Chief Ojukwu explained that while the NPP [Nigerian People's Party] lacked discipline and cohesion, the NPN has by its performance proved that it could maintain stability because according to him, it is usually not easy to take over power from a military regime. He urged the IBOs to leave the oppressive APC government by delivering the vote to the NPN, which he said would reintegrate them. [Excerpt] [AB171134 Jos NAN in English 1101 GMT 17 Mar 83]

END

SEYCHELLES

NEGOTIATIONS WITH FRENCH TO RECOVER SILHOUETTE ISLAND REPORTED

Victoria NATION in French 12 Feb 83 pp 1, 2

[Article: "Silhouette Island, Integral Part of National Patrimony of the Seychelles"]

[Text] The Silhouette Island question has been the object of patient negotiations between the governments of France and the Seychelles. The happy result of these negotiations has been the integration of this island into the national development program.

In an interview granted to RTS [Seychelles Radio and Television Service] Georges Vinson, French ambassador to the Seychelles, recalled the history of the annexation of Silhouette Island and the process by which Franco-Seychellois negotiations ended with a happy conclusion. Ambassador Georges Vinson also indicated how France intended to assist in the social and economic development of Silhouette Island.

Recalling the history of the annexation of Silhouette Island, the French ambassador stated that a group of 80 French citizens had purchased the island in 1972. He said that their intention was to one day retire on Silhouette Island, far from the confusion of modern life.

However, on the other hand, Ambassador Georges Vinson said, the Seychellois government properly feared that an entire and important island, the third largest in the archipelago, might fall into decay and abandonment. He stated: "Precisely in this connection I sought to ensure that the Seychellois government and people would be able to get this large island back completely."

Ambassador Vinson reaffirmed that that purpose was accomplished a few days ago, thanks to the understanding achieved among all concerned, and adding that Silhouette Island has finally become completely Seychellois.

Furthermore, the French ambassador revealed, it was necessary for everyone's benefit. It was necessary to find resources to reimburse the French government. Ambassador Vinson revealed that a financial project was developed,

adding that this project was implemented, thanks in part to the good will of the French Central Fund for Economic Cooperation, a French bank whose purpose is to assist the economic development of the developing countries.

The acquisition of Silhouette Island by the Seychellois government is the first stage, Ambassador Vinson continued. He said that the second stage, which most interests us, is helping the Seychellois to develop Silhouette Island economically.

In reply to a question on the amount of the loan granted by the Central Fund for Economic Cooperation for the development of this island and on the conditions for the repayment of the loan, Ambassador Georges Vinson stated that this is a loan for 7 million French francs for the development of Silhouette Island, at an interest rate of 4.5 percent.

He stated in addition that this loan would be repayable over a period of 20 years. Recalling the project for the development of Silhouette Island which is now being prepared and which he said involved decisions made by the Seychellois, Ambassador Vinson emphasized: "I know that the first thing the Seychellois leaders want is a small port." He stated that the island would not be developed unless there was a small port for fishing ships.

In addition to the development of a small port Ambassador Vinson also spoke of the development of agriculture, of road repair, of a safe supply of drinking water, of animal husbandry, of the electrification of the island, of the precious woods in the beautiful forest on Silhouette Island.

Ambassador Vinson considered that the development of Silhouette Island would bring progress to its inhabitants.

Reflecting over the happy outcome of the Silhouette question, Ambassador Vinson said that it was difficult to handle, the French ambassador revealed that the negotiations had called for a great deal of perseverance and effort on the part of the Seychellois, and in particular by President France Albert Rene.

Ambassador Georges Vinson concluded the interview by thanking Jean Fermier and Jean Bernard, the two representatives of the Silhouette Island stockholders, and the 80 French stockholders, for their interest and their sincerity.

DFSS CHAIRMAN'S CONGRESS REPORT

EA112235 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 10 Mar 83

[35-minute report delivered by Col Abdullahi Yusuf Ahmad, chairman of the Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia, Executive Committee at the First DFSS Congress; date and place unspecified--recorded]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the compassionate and merciful. God is great. Dear brothers and fighters, it is a great factory for today we have managed to hold our first congress which we have been planning to hold for a long time. The truth is that it was essential for the fighters to hold such a congress. Although much has been achieved, as I will state later, the congress is very important. All organizations, whether political, economic, social, cultural, educational or other, have to have a congress. A congress is the highest decision-making body of any organization. The congress determines the directives and programs for the organizations. The enemy of the front has attempted to paint a very bad picture of our aims and struggles so as to misdirect international opinion, to confuse and to lead astray the confidence of the general public of Somalia. For that reason in order to check the war waged by the enemy against the DFSS it is imperative for us to declare from time to time the DFSS stand and what the front is struggling for.

The DFSS is a political organization which stands to liberate the Somali masses by armed struggle from the dictatorial regime that has destroyed their existence from all angles. It is a liberation movement that aims to establish a progressive and democratic administration, and to lead the people to progress, unity, peace, social justice and true democracy.

The DFSS struggles for goodneighborliness among the nations of East Africa and to find lasting peace among the peoples of the Horn of Africa, to preserve and respect their sovereignty, independence and freedom.

The DFSS is opposed to the unjustified wars waged by the international imperialists in many parts of the world. It supports the liberation movements in the world and in particular the Palestinian people, Namibia, the ANC, SWAPO and movements of progressive forces fighting for freedom, justice, peace, democratic and progress of their societies.

We are opposed to and condemn the treacherous acts waged by the international imperialists in many parts of the world such as the Horn of Africa, the Middle East, North Africa, South Africa and other places.

We vehemently condemn the unprovoked aggression by America on the Republic of Libya. The DFSS, which is one of the progressive forces and which has liberated parts of its territory, has full confidence in liberating the other parts of its territory which are still in the hands of the dictatorial regime. We are certain that the arms and dollars of imperialist America and oil from the reactionary Arabs will not save the current regime in Somalia [word indistinct].

The DFSS has a capable army, the support of the masses and sufficient weapons. It has sincere friends who support it wholeheartedly and victory, God willing, is certain. The Somali public fully supported the DFSS, and for that reason the number of men under arms has increased a great deal. Qualitatively and quantitatively our fighters have earned the respect of the enemy. Subsequently, the DFSS has been accorded recognition and support from African, Arab and other governments.

We have established information links with news agencies such as JANA, AFP and REUTER and with well established broadcasting stations, such as the BPC and the VOA of the United States. In the field of information the front has done well, although there is need to intensify the effort, particularly in the fields of the printed word and photography.

Although the Mogadishu terrorists still have the advantage of using the name of the Somali nation and therefore have a better information media, they have not succeeded in scoring any propaganda victory because the people have learned their lies and do not listen to them. On the other hand, information released by the front has not been known to contain lies and news agencies have confidence in the spokesmen of the front.

The armed struggle: The front came into being in order to liberate the country through armed struggle from the terrorist regime of Mohamed Siad Barre. For this purpose, the armed forces of the liberation front were formed on 11 September 1978 with an initial intake of 200 fighters. Up to the present, members of the army and the general public continue to join the front. The front has continued the guerrilla war, depriving the Mogadishu terrorists of peace and rest from Chisimaio in the south through the environs of Geroweh to (Gorevo Awl).

The front's attacks have been accompanied by a program of agitation, and this has won many converts for the front. The front has managed to put together a fighting force that is superior to the dispirited militia that still takes orders from the fascist regime in Mogadishu. The superior force of the front has liberated and administers Balumbal, (Galdogob), Balli Fintir and (Galdogob).

The front's strength: tell you of the humiliation suffered [by Siad's forces] in the last 1 1/2 years: The two forces clashed on 50 occasions during

which the enemy suffered defeat. This is not idle bragging and can be attested to by the two sides in the civil war. Let us now give statistics on losses. On the enemy side there were 6,394 deaths, 13,840 wounded and 200 prisoners captured.

The enemy also suffered the following losses in equipment: 22 captured tanks; 37 destroyed tanks; 27 armored personnel carriers captured; 32 destroyed armored personnel carriers; 23 captured jeeps; 24 destroyed jeeps; 47 captured vehicles; 34 destroyed vehicles; 3 Toyota's fitted with guns captured; 2 Toyotas fitted with guns destroyed; 5 (?field) artillery pieces captured; 45 120 mm and 80 mm captured; communications and other equipment in large quantities.

On the side of the front the losses sustained are: 350 deaths, 500 [wounded]; most of them returned to the battlefield on recovery. The material losses sustained by the front: two destroyed vehicles; two destroyed armored personnel carriers; one destroyed jeep. No prisoners or equipment were captured from the front except for the 13 brave [word indistinct] who were later executed in (Galdogob).

The front's foreign policy is committed to obtaining international recognition. The front has bilateral relations with several progressive countries which support its endeavor to shake off the shackles of the dictatorial regime of Xamar [Mogadishu]. The front receives financial and material support. The front further receives unconditional support of all kinds from friendly countries. The front has inflicted on the enemy crushing and unforgettable defeat. You are well aware that the front dispatches various delegations to foreign countries to try to persuade governments and foreign organizations not to assist the Xamar regime and to brief them on the front's policies and programs.

The front's progressive foreign policy vehemently condemns colonialism, imperialism, Zionism and all reactionary forces. The front is opposed to the establishment of foreign bases in our territory, whether land or naval facilities. The front believes that such foreign bases will harm the independence and very existence of the Somali people. Foreign bases also endanger the peace and stability of other countries in eastern Africa as a whole and in particular those of the Horn of Africa.

The front's committee wants to see (?greater delegational strength) so as to enlighten governments and international organizations on the aims, interests and activities of the front and the armed struggle it is spearheading. It is imperative to make the dying fascist regime understand that the Somali people will no longer tolerate its existence.

Finance and administration: The financial support received by the front is not sufficient to meet its needs. This means we must cut down on all non-essential expenditure.

The front's program of activities is as follows:

1. To intensify the guerrilla war and hasten the downfall of the fascist regime.

2. To make greater use of the media to give prominence to all sorts of information which will effectively counter Xamar's propaganda.

3. To intensify our military might so as to speed up the down fall of the Xamar regime.

4. To put extra effort into mobilizing the general public for them to play their role in toppling the Xamar regime.

5. To intensify the unification of all Somali opposition forces ready to topple the enemy by armed struggle, thus serving the independence, unity and democracy of the SDR.

6. To set up a precise constitution and to strengthen discipline.

Finally, I would like to make several appeals:

1. To the front forces, calling on them to be ready and to start the final and decisive war to topple the dying regime.

2. To all fighters: You ought to be vigilant against all the tricks used by the Barre's terror regime such as discord, division and propaganda.

3. To the forces still loyal to the terror regime: Dear brothers, why are you helping the enemy of the Somali people?

4. I say: Good work, victory or honorable death. Let us pray for the martyrs who died fighting for the noble cause. God is great.

SOMALI, ERITREAN FORCES CARRY OUT SUCCESSFUL ATTACKS

LA162223 (Clandestine) Voice of Western Somalia and Abo Liberation Front (in Somali) to Western Somalia 1200 GMT 16 Mar 83

[text] The intrepid freedom fighters of the Somali Abo forces were engaged in fierce fighting with the black Abyssinian colonialist forces at (Arde) (Maam) in Bale region [no date] killing 12 enemy soldiers and wounding many others.

More fighting took place on the 9th of this month at (Wellmal) in Bale region between the gallant forces of the Somali Abo Liberation Front and the black colonialist forces.

On the second of this month, the gallant freedom fighters of the Eritrean People's Liberation Front forces launched a surprise attack on the black Abyssinian colonialist forces stationed on the outskirts of (Keren), killing nine enemy soldiers, wounding many others and capturing a large quantity of arms and ammunition.

BISHOP SCORES INTERFERENCE IN S. AFRICAN CHURCH

MD172207 Hamburg DPA in German 2031 GMT 17 Mar 83

[Text] Pretoria, 17 Mar (DPA)--Bishop Martin Kruse of the Evangelical Church in Berlin, speaking in the South African capital Pretoria today, expressed criticism that "the state interferes so deeply here in church affairs." As representative of the Council of the Evangelical Churches in Germany [EKD], the bishop gave evidence before the state committee investigating the financial conduct of the South African Council of Churches (SACC). The SACC receives 47 percent of its means from the German Evangelical churches.

"It is clear that this is not a question of finances, but of the insinuation that the SACC is basically a disguised political organization which receives political instructions from other countries, such as Germany, the Netherlands and Denmark," the bishop said in an interview with DPA. Kruse made it clear that in the past there were "difficulties over reports" and regarding documentation covering the expenditure of money. But these problems have been solved. At the same time, he gave assurances that there is "no opposition to the goals of the work of the SACC and its projects, but only agreement with them" in the EKD.

The bishop expressed concern about remarks made by the head of the South African security police, General Johan Coetzee. "If his view expressed something like semiofficial government opinion, then everything points to a sharpening of tension between state and church in South Africa," stressed Kruse. The general had repeatedly connected the SACC with the banned Freedom Movement, the African National Congress, and demanded that permission be granted for the SACC to receive money from abroad. Before his return to the Federal Republic, the bishop also spoke about his observations regarding apartheid in South Africa. "The reforms are only taking place on the surface," he said. "The sharpening of security regulations point not to liberalization, but to a sharpening of the whole situation in the country."

'PAP' INTERVIEWS ANC OFFICIAL ON RSA 'REFORMS'

(11-1920) Warsaw PAP in English 1700 GMT 18 Mar 83

[Text] Berlin, 18 Mar--Mr Anthony L. Mongalo, a representative of the African National Congress (ANC), said here that under the impact of increased national liberation struggle in the Republic of South Africa the local apartheid system is quickly wasting away.

Mr Mongalo told PAP correspondent Stanislaw Grzymiski that the current situation in South Africa is characterized by the general awakening of the nation, which stands openly and with full determination against the racist order. In this struggle, led by the ANC, the unity of aboriginal people of Southern Africa is strengthening.

On the other hand, Mr Mongalo added, there are more and more clearly marked inner conflicts within the white minority, which is in power in South Africa. One of the signs of the racist establishment break-up is the current dispute within the ruling national party on the so-called constitutional reforms."

The deepening of the crisis of the regime policy in Pretoria unavoidably will bring its fall, "time works for us," Mr Mongalo declared.

When asked ANC approach to the so-called constitutional reforms announced by Prime Minister Botha and advertised by the West as "softening the apartheid policy," Mongalo said that the African people would not let itself be misled by the "reform" changes carried out to save the racist regime and interests of the imperialist states, Western monopolies and NATO in South Africa.

Further, these reforms mean only cosmetic changes. Botha wants to cheat the people and make seeming changes in the South African system without violating the basis of African rule, stressed Mongalo.

The goal of Botha's plans is clear: To split at all costs the unity which formed between particular circles of the suppressed society, to break away the African from coloured and Hindu people to keep up the white rule.

At present we will not accept anything except for a just division of authority based on the "one man--one vote" electoral principle, which actually means transition of power to the African majority.

Making reference to the projected accord between Pretoria and Washington on the siting of U.S. nuclear-tipped cruise missiles in the Republic of South Africa, its military and technical cooperation with Israel and the U.S., and development of South Africa's own nuclear potential, Mr Mongalo said that South Africa is a most inflammable hotbed of tension in the world, threatening international peace and security. Therefore, it lies in the interest of all humanity to settle the conflict in that region.

Doc: 34/0/919

ANC COMMENTARY CRITICIZES SOUTH AFRICAN CONSTITUTIONAL REFORMS

00000044 Addis Ababa Radio Freedom in English to South Africa 1930 GMT 18 Mar 81

ANC program

The apartheid-created Presidents Council with its empty reforms, together with the treacherous stand taken by the Colored Labor Party of Hendrickse continue to be denounced and rejected left, right and center by all the democratic and peace-loving forces inside and outside the country.

Following the unpopular decision of the now isolated Labor Party the Transvaal Anti-South African Indian Council Committee decided to revive the militant Transvaal Indian Congress so as to organize and prepare the Indian community of our country against the so-called constitutional dispensation. It is clear that within the so-called colored community there is a growing desire in favor of the formation of a new colored party that will lead the colored community along a correct path towards a bright future and which will subordinate the activities with the other oppressed communities away from the Pretoria-proposed lines of a trichamber parliament whose only purpose is to use our Indian and colored brothers as cannon fodder against the demands for freedom.

Today, today has been exposed, rejected and denounced just like the apartheid Colored Representative Council before it. Reverend Hendrickse is following the doomed footsteps of his predecessor (Sammy Lioné). These two are the Indian partners of the fascist Pretoria regime.

None of their orders and blessings from the enemy will never liberate the people. These puppets are doing their [words indistinct] without our support. That is why even the Labor Party did not consult the so-called [word indistinct] before taking the treacherous [word indistinct] decision. As the so-called South African Indian Council, the elections of November 1981 have shown the Indian community has nothing to do with this group of stooges. The people, the Africans, colored and the Indians, together with the growing number of democratic whites, have made their stand clear as early as 1975 that they will never be satisfied with anything short of a democratic government where the people shall govern, not as whites or Indians, but as South Africans.

That is why it is not surprising today when our people put it categorically that they have nothing to do with the so-called constitutional reforms. It must be made clear that since this President's Council and this Tricameral Parliament and the creation of the rotten apartheid system, they can never provide any solution to the South African question. We are therefore not opposed to the so-called new deal just because it excludes the African majority, but we oppose it mainly because it is not the creation of our people like the freedom charter. The representation in this three-chamber parliament is on racial basis. There are seats for whites, Indians and so on. What we are fighting for is a parliament where the representation is on national basis, where the parliamentarians are South Africans, and not coloreds or white.

CM: 3400/959

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

12. TRADE UNIONISTS DETAINED--Ciskeian Security Police have detained six prominent trade unionists. The South African Allied Workers Union [SAAWU] said the six were detained yesterday morning. SAAWU's branch secretary in Port Elizabeth, (Yuri Majogolo), reports: [Majogolo] The names of the detained are: (Thabane Gweta), the national president of SAAWU; (Siso Njikelana), the national vice president of SAAWU; (Bangume Sesingo), vice chairman of the Port Elizabeth Workers Committee; (Humphrey Maklekwana), and (Jeff Wabena), two trainers of SAAWU; and (Sydney Mufamadi), the general secretary of SAAWU. The six have not been charged. [Text] [MB171248 Umtata Capital 1500 GMT 17 Mar 83]

13. TERRORIST BASE DISCOVERED--President Lennox Sebe of the Republic of Botswana announced that an ANC terrorist base has been unmasked in Ciskei. Speaking at the police passing out parade in the capital, Bisho, he said that the sabotage and terrorist activities were gaining fresh impetus at an alarm-oust rate and called for ruthless action from every country professing to uphold human dignity and the safety of life and property. The President said that Communist China were continuing their policies of destabilization, and countries blind to the double standards of some of the so-called democracies of the West could find themselves in the claws of the communists. He said Botswana would not tolerate terrorist incursions. [Text] [MB181651 Johannesburg 1500 GMT 18 Mar 83]

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT QUESTION FINANCE MINISTER

MB210703 Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 21 Mar 83 p 5

[By Vusie Gamedze]

[Excerpts] The minister of finance, Mr James Simelane has been asked to recover all monies owed by other ministries before his term of office expires.

Prince Bhizeni charged that it would be irresponsible for the minister to leave the ministry "in chaos."

"The minister's term of office is nearing expiry and he must make sure that he does not leave a chaotic situation," Prince Bhizeni MP, said.

Prince Bhizeni was speaking during the minister of finance's vote in the Budget debate.

The budget debate proceedings:

Mr Sangoma Dlamini claimed that government property was rotting and lying idle. He wanted to know from the minister of finance, Mr James Simelane, why the property is not sold.

Another MP, Mr S. M. Dlamini, supported him and said the government stores owe some South African suppliers a lot of money. He said this was damaging the reputation of the country as some cases end up in court.

Mr Dlamini complained about the delay in the Treasury Department in sending back the assessment forms to taxpayers. He said that people send the returns back to the Treasury Department every year, but they do not get any assessment forms whether they owe the treasury or not.

"After three years it is then when the assessment form is sent back and one finds that the money he owes is very high, and cannot afford to pay it," he explained.

Mr Robert Tennet asked the minister why civil servants have to wait for two or three months to get their pay cheques.

Mr. Bennett also wanted to know if the minister's office visits rural areas to check if the rich people there do pay tax.

Mr. M. Dlamini asked the minister to introduce legislation that will enable the Central Bank to control all the banks in the country.

Mr. Dlamini complained that the country was losing a lot of money through foreign exchange. He asked the minister why the Ministry of Finance was not sending officers to supervise the situation.

Mr. Dlamini also said there was a bank in the country that was exporting Swaziland money to overseas countries.

He asked the minister if he was aware that one day, the bank will close down and he said this was evident because it has made overdrafts.

Mr. M. Dlamini wanted to know from the minister if he intends to change the name of the National Provident Fund to a pension fund.

The minister stated that he was saying this because the Provident Fund was not working properly. He said if people learn about this they will be reluctant to contribute and chaos might break out.

Mr. Dlamini stated out that there was a lot of misappropriation of government funds and he was wondering whether the Ministry of Finance was making frequent visits to the different ministries.

The minister replied that this is caused by the fact that some civil servants are promoted to higher positions without having the necessary qualification and as a result they make a mess.

Mr. Dlamini then complained that there was no stock taking of government property and as a result civil servants steal some of the property.

The minister replied that the country was desperately trying to attract investment and at the same time trying to create employment.

He asked the minister to try all means to achieve this goal. He also asked the minister why he allowed the Ministry of Education to use about 10% of the approval of parliament.

PRINCE GABHENI SPEAKS ON NEED FOR STABILITY

WELLINGTON - The NEW ZEALAND TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 22 Mar 83 p 3

(Excerpts) A climate of political instability in these difficult times would ruin the economy of the country.

The stern warning came from the minister of home affairs, Prince Gabheni, last Friday. Prince Gabheni was speaking at the official opening of the new Western distributor road in Mbabane.

"If there is no political stability, the economy of the country is destroyed," Prince Gabheni said. "I therefore appeal to each and everyone of you not to engage in political squabbles because these will definitely ruin our economy."

He called on the Swazi nation to work together and develop the country for their own benefit and for the benefit of future generations. The Swazi nation must realize that national development was a difficult exercise.

In addition, Prince Gabheni said, it was important to discuss any problems and find peaceful solutions without involving outsiders.

"It is important to develop mutual trust among ourselves," Prince Gabheni said.

"If we do not trust one another, we cannot develop our country. We should be honest with one another and be diplomatic in trying to resolve any differences between ourselves."

Prince Gabheni also said that many development projects had been started but not completed. He said that many people were responsible for this. He said that many people were responsible for this. He said that many people were responsible for this.

Prince Gabheni said that the government would do all it could to develop the capital. He said that the government would do all it could to develop the capital. He said that the government would do all it could to develop the capital. He said that the government would do all it could to develop the capital. He said that the government would do all it could to develop the capital.

SWAZILAND

STUDENTS ARRESTED AT CAMPUS RIOT

10945 Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 21 Mar 83 p 16

[M. Mlamani (wala)]

[Excerpt] The 1983 Africa Day celebrations at the University of Swaziland took on a violent note on Saturday night when students rioted.

They protested against paying to see a show by international trumpeter, Hugh Mubela.

They claimed that traditionally Africa Day is not a commercial venture and therefore they could not be required to pay money to see the show.

Some of the students were later arrested for allegedly inciting the riot. The rioters broke windows of the university Multipurpose Hall, a police station and belonging to guests who had come to watch the show.

A riot squad was called to disperse the rioters.

The rioters and eventually started firing in the air as the students started to march to Manzini.

[M. Mlamani (wala)]

NSIBANIZI SPEAKS ON IMPORTANCE OF TRADITIONAL WAYS

REPORTED BY THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 22 Mar 83 p 4

...the effects of colonisation, urbanisation and education have reshaped the cultural landscape.

He has urged the Swazi nation to participate in a world culture that is biased towards technology, materialism and individualism.

The view was expressed by the deputy prime minister, Senator Ben Nsibandze, who addressed guests at the African cultural festival at the Kvaluseni campus of the University of Swaziland last Saturday.

"Great challenges are being made on our traditional ways of doing things as we are asked to meet the challenges of present-day society," Senator Nsibandze said.

He said, however, that the Swazi people were faced with a variety of challenges. He said these were related to providing the basic necessities for the survival of the people.

He said that these included essentials such as food, water, shelter, fuel, basic health services and education. He said the provision of conditions of peace and stability was essential for economic and social systems to flourish.

He said that these challenges face us as a developing nation. They are also challenges faced by many other African countries. It is in this respect that he said the Swazi nation must lose their name in the struggle to eliminate all forms of discrimination.

He said that the government must meet its responsibilities and challenges. He said that the government must not overlook their roots and traditions in the process of development.

He said that the government must also consider the role of the traditional leaders. He said that the traditional leaders must be given the opportunity to participate in the development process.

He said that the government must also consider the role of the private sector. He said that the private sector must be given the opportunity to participate in the development process.

"This is being overtaken by mass-produced refined food from the developed world. This example can be extended to other areas of basic need where local materials, structures and products have after research been found to be highly appropriate for our needs."

He called on researchers at the university to use the national heritage in finding local solutions to existing problems.

"...and within ourselves and utilising local resources are relevant, ...and highly valued," Senator Nsibandze said. Consciousness of ...and our heritage will give us some stability.

UPRTE AY UPF WILL NOT BAN OPPOSITION

EA161436 Kampala Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 16 Mar 83

[Excerpts] President Milton Obote has said the UPC [Uganda People's Congress] and its government will continue to give leadership, not only locally, but throughout Africa and the world at large. In an address to hundreds of jubilant people who turned out to welcome him at his Kololo residence, who included a large contingent of students from Makerere University, President Obote said that the whole world now believes UPC is a party of ideas and sound leadership.

On the political front at home, the president said that Ugandans should now form their ideas for the future. He once again stressed his belief that Uganda can build a bright future for itself and her people. He said the UPC is not ready to make any mistake to put itself into a situation where it is forced to make legislation in parliament which would ban other parties. The president said the party is going to rely on the strength and wisdom of the people of Uganda [words indistinct] not to permit opposition parties to make a mistake that they have support.

In regard, the president stressed that the UPC is ready for the forthcoming elections and will put her candidates before the people of Uganda.

The president termed the protest of the leader of the DP [Democratic Party] on this matter as being childish. It was the DP leader, the president proposed in 1980 to the then military commission that every polling station should have agents of various parties who could be present at the time of counting votes at every polling station and that agents of various parties would sign each other's cites to authenticate results.

The president said, however, that after [words indistinct] that through that process at the elections, the DP leader said they were not able to do the simple counting that was required. The president said that the DP leader [words indistinct] to suffer a defeat. The president said that the DP leader [words indistinct] that the DP leader was not able to do the simple counting that was required.

The president said that the DP leader [words indistinct] that the DP leader was not able to do the simple counting that was required. The president said that the DP leader [words indistinct] that the DP leader was not able to do the simple counting that was required.

BRIEFS

RUWANDAAN REFUGEES--The bilateral meeting between Uganda and Rwanda on refugee problems and displaced persons has successfully ended in Kigali. The meeting was chaired by the Director of International Protection of the United Nations Commission on Refugees [UNHCR] Mr (Musale), who represented Uganda. An 11-page joint communique released at the end of the meeting stated that the Government of Rwanda, in cooperation with the UNHCR, categorized persons in settlements and other displaced persons in Uganda. The communique stated that the Government of Rwanda, in cooperation with the UNHCR, work out a solution regarding refugees and displaced persons in Rwanda who wish to return to their country of origin. Rwanda would accept permanently those among them it would have recognized as its citizens. The two governments agreed to work out with the UNHCR detailed arrangements for the implementation of the conclusion reached at the bilateral meeting in 4 weeks of the signing of the Kabale agreement. The Ugandan delegation included the minister of justice and attorney-general, Mr. Lwuliza-Kirunda, and the deputy minister of culture and community development, Mr. Felicien Gatabazi, who signed the communique on behalf of the Uganda Government. The Rwandan delegation, signed on behalf of his government. [Text received from the Foreign Service in English 0700 GMT 9 Mar 83]

The CSP, which has respect for constructive criticism, warns all honest citizens against underhand maneuvers and sterile and systematic polemics which finally constitute a series of rape, theft, flagrant aggression against the conscience of the people who have everything to gain from the social transformation process now going on.

In conformity with its statutes, the CSP is determined to unmask and to furiously fight against any attempt to disturb its activities.

The struggle for the salvation of the people will not stop!

[signed] Major Jean-Baptiste Ouedraogo, chairman of the CSP.

CSO: 3419/665

FURTHER REPORT ON ARREST OF FOUR AGITATORS

AB212203 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 21 Mar 83

[Text] As we announced to you yesterday in our 2000 newscast, some people were arrested during the last weekend, four persons to be precise. They are Francois Kabore Tinoaga, Frederic Guirma, Ouedraogo and Albert Ouedraogo Patouin.

In the press communique published on this occasion by the People's Salvation Council [CSP], it came to light that these four persons have for some time been seeking through agitation, provocation and slanderous insinuations to test the firmness and rigor of the CSP within the framework of a comprehensive strategy of struggle against the political emancipation process of the Upper Voltan people. Watamou Lamien managed to gather some pieces of information on this subject today:

[Lamien] Yes, these are, I quote "pieces of information." The arrested persons are alleged to have met on 15 March at the residence of one of them to draw up the plans of a destabilization strategy. The four are reported not to be the only people involved; three soldiers are also alleged to be implicated. The strategy that was drawn up consisted of launching a mobilization campaign for merchants that was to end up in a protest march in April. The first phase of the operation, which seems to have been begun before the arrests, consisted of convincing the merchants through direct maneuver that the ruling regime aimed at dispossessing all businessmen of all their (?property), including their real estate. In this connection, they frequently used the argument that the government would eventually expropriate villas from businessmen. At the same time, some of the arrested persons went around the country to spread this campaign, even to the extent of contacting people from the outside. This is indeed the little information we have now, but from the CSP press communiques it stands out that the arrested persons are accused of many forms of agitation. We will have the opportunity to become better informed in the next few days.

CSO: 3419/665

UPPER VOLTA

BRIEFS

POLICE SEIZE NEWSPAPER--Ouagadougou, 21 Mar (AFP)--Copies of today's edition of L'OBSERVATEUR, Upper Volta's largest independent daily, have been seized by police. No official reason was given for the move, but it was believed here that the newspaper was probably carrying a report on the weekend arrest of four prominent Upper Voltans. The four were former national assembly speaker Joseph Ouedraogo, former education minister Albert Patoin Ouedraogo, Frederic Guirma, Upper Volta's first ambassador to the United Nations, and professor Joseph Ki-zerbo. [Text] [AB211018 Paris AFP in English 0948 GMT 21 Mar 83]

CSO: 3400/1000

ZAIRE

BRIEFS

NEW FIVE-ZAIRE NOTE--The first five-Zaire notes entered into circulation this morning. [AB221246 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 1130 GMT 22 Mar 83]

CSO: 3419/673

MINISTER DISCUSSES CENSORSHIP, BROADCASTING PLANS

MB161704 Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 9 Mar 83 p 1

[Excerpt] Minister of Information and Broadcasting Services Mr Mark Tambatamba has denied that there is censorship of the press in Zambia. Mr Tambatamba said in Parliament yesterday that there is no news censorship board or any group of people appointed to censor news in the country but added that government had a duty to scrutinise all foreign news to local consumption.

Winding up debate on the estimates for his ministry, the minister also said that reporters exercise their own discretion when reporting on local matters whether it is in Parliament or elsewhere and no one tells them what to write. He said it is a well known fact that the press in Zambia is free from political interference and its only main role is to reflect the nation's successes and failures in all fields of human endeavour.

This can be supported by the fact that although the DAILY MAIL is government-owned the reporters there are free to report on any news item without being told what to write and what not to write.

Mr Tambatamba also said that the party and its government are actively looking into the possibility of turning the Zambia Broadcasting Service into a corporation to improve its efficiency and hoped a decision would be reached soon.

Cabinet Office has also been asked to make a decision on the possibility of including other languages on the ZBS General Service apart from English, Nyanja and Bemba as demanded by some back-benchers.

He explained to the House that the issue of which languages should be included on the General Service was not as simple as it appeared and needed careful study by Cabinet Office before a decision is made.

Mr Tambatamba also told the House that his ministry had embarked on an ambitious scheme to upgrade transmitters throughout the country and improve radio reception which continues to be poor in rural areas.

CSO: 3400/944

BRIEFS

BANQUET FOR JAPANESE ROYAL PARTY--President Kaunda has called on Japan to join forces with the rest of the progressive world in liberating the oppressed people in Namibia and South Africa. Speaking at a state dinner he hosted for visiting Japanese imperial highness, the Crown Prince Akihito and Crown Princess Michiko at Lusaka Hotel Intercontinental last night, Dr Kaunda said Zambia was counting on friendly Japan to free the people of Namibia and South Africa so that they can also preside over their own destiny. The president expressed the need for world peace and called on Japan and Zambia to exert their efforts to achieve this goal. Dr Kaunda pointed out that the destabilization policy of racist South Africa was making it difficult for peace and stability to prevail in this region. Prince Akihito, who is on a 4-day state visit to Zambia since Monday, is expected to leave for Tanzania today on his itinerary to 3-African nation tour. [Text] [MB170810 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 17 Mar 83] Lusaka, 17 Mar (KYODO)--Japanese Crown Prince Akihito and Princess Michiko, wrapping up their 3-day tour of Zambia in East Africa, visited Victoria Falls on the Zambia-Zimbabwe border and were feted at a banquet given by President Kenneth Kaunda Wednesday night. The crown prince said his visit has enabled him to have a better understanding of the African nation and was very pleased with the reception accorded him and his wife. Kaunda, at the banquet, told the prince his nation is still undergoing national development and asked that Japan aid Zambia in its efforts. The crown prince and princess will leave Zambia Thursday for Tanzania and then Kenya before returning to Japan 25 March. [Text] [OW170501 Tokyo KYODO in English 0152 GMT 17 Mar 83]

CSO: 3400/944

BOTSWANA 'DECLARING WAR' BY ADMITTING NKOMO

MB170725 Harare THE HERALD in English 10 Mar 83 p 1

[Editorial: "Botswana Connection"]

[Text] Joshua Nkomo, the leader of ZAPU, is not in Botswana, where he is reported to be pondering about the events "in his country." He left his country illegally. In other words, he did not enter Botswana in the normal way, like thousands of his followers have done.

Botswana, like any other country in the world exercises border control and anyone who enters it illegally is supposed to be arrested. And Joshua Nkomo's passport is still with the Zimbabwe Republic Police and, reading between the lines, it would appear that a deal between him and the Botswana Government had been made to allow him to enter illegally as long as he would not talk to the press.

For the past year, and since the departure of Joshua Nkomo from the cabinet, the Botswana Government has repeatedly denied that it has knowledge of dissidents operating from its territory.

Last week, about 20 schoolchildren were abducted to Botswana where they are now undergoing military training to overthrow a constitutionally elected government. Four weeks ago, the Botswana Government allowed former ZIPRA combatants who were at Dukwe Refugee Camp to cross over to South Africa for further training.

The Botswana Government is not kidding anybody when it says it has no knowledge of dissidents operating against this country from its territory. We know that some ZIPRA [Zimbabwe People's Revolutionary Army] training camps have been set up in Botswana, if not with the government's approval. And it cannot say that it does not approve of dissident activities against this country when it allows scores of people to enter it illegally, some of whom are known to be enemies of this country.

The Botswana Government, by allowing Nkomo to enter its territory illegally, is in fact encouraging some of Nkomo's supporters to follow suit.

We know for certain reasons that Dukwe Camp is no longer a refugee camp as it was during the liberation war but a dissident training camp. It is now the center of subversion and sabotage and its stature is now enhanced by the presence of Joshua Nkomo, who obviously is in Botswana to direct dissident activities against this country. This the Government of Botswana cannot deny.

Botswana, by admitting Joshua Nkomo and others illegally and encouraging other Zimbabweans to do likewise is in fact declaring war on us. Without Botswana's approval, the problem of dissidents would have long disappeared.

As for Joshua Nkomo, who now goes into exile, he joins his other companions like Moise Tshombe of Congo, now known as Zaire, King Freddy Kabaka of Uganda and King Idris of Libya, who rather than work for their country decided to die in exile as sellouts.

Since ZAPU leadership is now in exile, is there any moral justification in that organisation remaining in the government? If dissidents work within the structure of ZAPU, how clean are the ZAPU ministers?

Time is ripe now to take both political and military decisions before the problem of dissidents engulfs us all.

CSO: 3400/949

BRIEFS

ZIMBABWE, GDR TRADE DISCUSSED—Zimbabwe and the GDR have expressed interest in developing trade between the two countries. The desire to develop such trade links was expressed by the GDR vice prime minister, Comrade Gerhard Schuerer, during a visit to the Zimbabwe Pavillion at the Leipzig Spring Fair yesterday. Comrade Schuerer was welcomed by the minister of trade and commerce, Comrade Hove, who has been in the German Democratic Republic for the fair. Zimbabwe is participating in the fair for the first time. A senior official of the Ministry of Trade and Commerce who is at the fair told newsmen that he was impressed. [Text] [MB151239 Harare Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 15 Mar 83]

CSO: 3400/949

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